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THER—PARIS: Tuesday, fair. Temp. Wednesday fair, warmer. LON: day, cloudy. Temp. 21-15 (70-59). cloudy. CHANNEL: Fair. ROME: ny. Temp. 34-20 (93-68). NEW day, cloudy. Temp. 29-21 (84-70). AL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S.
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 16 P.
Finland ..... 2.50 F.M.
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M.
Great Britain ..... 15 P.
Greece ..... 12 Dr.
India ..... Rs. 7
Iran ..... 50 Rials
Italy ..... 400 Lire
Israel ..... I.£ 5.00
Kenya ..... Shs 7
Lebanon ..... £ 2.50
Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr.
Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Netherlands ..... 2.50 Fior.
Nigeria ..... 80 Ko.
Norway ..... 3 Kr.
Portugal ..... 25 Esc.
Spain ..... 40 Ptas
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
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'When I sign an agreement ending belligerency, this means ...that Israel as a fact exists. But the desire to see a continuation of its existence—this depends on developments of the future.'

sad Voices Readiness to Agree End State of War With Israelis

By John B. Oakes

IA, Syria, Aug. 29 President Hafez al-Assyria has said that he to sign a "peace agreeiding the state of war el, but he rejected Presrter's idea of a "nor-" of relations until Ismates its "expansionist ".

r, the Syrian leader, re- that "it is difficult to a glimpse of light" on y road" ahead, said Fri- he was neither enthuabout reconvening the eace conference on the ast nor optimistic about ne if it were reconvened.

1/2-hour interview at his retreat overlooking the nean a few miles north ncient port city, Presid seemed to back away out support of the Palliberation Organization presentatives of the Pal- at Geneva by raising bility of the substitution ab League for the PLO. d to define his concept skinian state but insisted out a settlement of the n problem there could lution."

rted that Syria, not Isded security guarantees aggression and accused ed States of "escalating



Keystone.

Hafez al-Assad

pressure" on the Arabs. He said that unless a settlement were reached guaranteeing the "rights" of the Palestinians war is inevitable. The Arabs would win such a war, he said, "because the future is in our favor."

In rejecting the idea that in order to be meaningful, a peace agreement would have to be followed by "normalization" of diplomatic, trade, cultural and other relations, Mr. Assad said, "If the United States is really supporting this idea, it is seeking a coercive relationship in favor of Israel and at the expense of the Arabs. This means that the United States wants to achieve by diplomatic means what Israel could not achieve by war.

"There is no precedent in history for such a thing," Mr. Assad said with a touch of heat, "except when a victor imposes such relationships on a defeated state. For instance, could any state in the world force the United States to establish trade or economic cooperation when the United States is not desirous of that or thinks it is not in its interests? Or could the United States impose such a requirement on anyone else? Ending the state of war in accordance with a peace agreement is one thing; the imposition of the will of Israel with regard to diplomatic relations, cultural and economic cooperation is another thing."

Asked if this meant that he did not acept Israel's right to exist in the future, even if a peace agreement were signed, the President would not commit himself, stating only that the course of events would depend on the attitudes and actions of Israel in curbing what he called its "aggressive" tendencies.

'The Facts'

"When I sign an agreement ending belligerency," he explained, "this means that there's another party with whom we have signed—and that Israel as a fact exists. But the desire to see a continuation of its existence—this depends on developments of the future. If you ask any Arab citizen if he wants to see Israel disappear now, he'd say, 'Yes'; and if on the other hand you ask an Israeli if he wanted to see the Arabs eliminated, he'd say the same thing. These are the facts of the present situation.

"But with regard to the future, it all depends on new conditions. The circumstances of the future will change the desires which I have just mentioned. Basically it depends on the elimination of the aggressive character of Israel, which has continued since its creation."

While accusing Israel of "ing to exploit the situation in south of Lebanon," where Israel has been backing Christian Maronite irregulars in a struggle with Palestinian commandos, Mr. Assad carefully refrained from commenting on well-established reports that Israel had extended

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

Andrew Young, left, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, meeting with John Vorster, right, Prime Minister of South Africa, in Pretoria yesterday. Partially hidden behind Mr. Vorster is R. F. Botha, South African foreign minister. Two sessions were held.

British-U.S. Plan On Rhodesia Hits Snag in S. Africa

PRETORIA, Aug. 29 (WP).—The British-U.S. plan for a settlement of the Rhodesia dispute suffered another setback here today as South African Prime Minister John Vorster reportedly made clear his strong disagreement with its provisions regarding the security force both before and after the advent of black majority rule there.

After nearly six hours of formal talks between Mr. Vorster and British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young, both sides refused even to characterize what were privately reported to have been tough and difficult discussions.

"We've really got nothing to say," Mr. Owen said as the British-U.S. delegation emerged from the conference hall near Mr. Vorster's office inside Union Buildings, where they had been closeted with Mr. Vorster for most of the day. "These have been detailed discussions and we've got to go now to talk to other interested parties," he said.

"We've fully discussed the Rhodesian issue and I'm not in a position to characterize the talks in any way." South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha remarked.

● **Observers believe U.S.-British negotiators are overlooking softening in Smith's position.** Page 2.

Despite this official reticence, informed sources close to the British-U.S. delegation described the future of the joint plan for a peaceful resolution of the 17-year-old Rhodesia dispute as "tenuous."

They said that Mr. Owen, who made the presentation of the plan this morning to the South Africans, had been "interrogated" by Mr. Vorster on various aspects of the security force to be established both before and after the establishment of a black majority government.

It was understood that Mr. Vorster had been extremely critical in particular of a provision in the plan calling for the virtual dismantling of the white Rhodesian Army to make way for a new African-dominated one.

Indications were that the South African Prime Minister was just as stubborn on this point as the five African "front-line" leaders were on provisions reportedly calling for the partial disbanding of the black nationalist guerrilla army in talks over the weekend with Mr. Owen and Mr. Young.

It thus appears that the British-U.S. plan runs the serious risk of being strongly opposed by both the white and black nationalist leaders of Rhodesia, as well as their respective key supporters, on the crucial issues of the security forces in the interim period and of the new army that is to maintain law and order after the advent of black majority rule.

But all parties involved in the complex Rhodesian political equation—four black nationalist factions, the white minority Rhodesian government, the five "front-line" African states, South Africa and the United States and Britain—have apparently agreed to refrain from stating formally their positions until the plan is published on Thursday.

Grim Expressions

Nonetheless, judging from the few comments aides have let drop and the expressions on the faces of those British and U.S. diplomats involved in the complex negotiating process, things did not go well at all in the talks here today.

Both Mr. Owen and Mr. Young appeared grim after nearly four hours of talks, and there were few smiles in evidence at the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

S. Africa Says It Smashed Invasion Plot

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29 (AP).—South African police have smashed a plan for black guerrillas to invade the country and join forces with urban terrorists, the Rand Daily Mail said today.

Quoting security police, the liberal, anti-government newspaper said armed police wiped out several terrorist bases, some of them near Johannesburg and Durban, and captured a number of infiltrators.

"The police have seized caches of Russian-manufactured arms, explosives, booby traps and ammunition. The arms include machine guns, rocket launchers and grenades," the newspaper said.

It said the invasion plan was the creation of the outlawed African National Congress and the South African Communist party operating abroad.

Assistant Air Controllers End Full Strike

British Airport Slowdown Resumed

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 30.—Assistant air traffic controllers ended their four-day strike at six of Britain's seven major airports at midnight last night. They resumed a slowdown at London's two airports and appealed to French and Spanish controllers already on a slowdown to coordinate with them.

Assistant controllers at Prestwick, the Scottish airport that handles much transatlantic air traffic, said they would continue on strike.

Strike leaders said that, if the French and Spanish controllers join forces with them, they could pose a "powerful new threat" to air traffic in Western Europe. The Spanish controllers have been on a slowdown for a year, the French began theirs Friday and the British strikers staged a 10-day slowdown at London's Heathrow and Gatwick Airports for 10 days before they struck Thursday.

British Airways said the 40-per-cent cut in services since the strike began will continue today.

"With the assistants out of the way, there are far less complications," a British Airways spokesman said. "While they were at work, the assistants were only making a nuisance of themselves."

British Airways canceled 49 flights yesterday, 42 of them short-haul flights and 7 long-haul, including 3 to the United States and one to Canada.

Pan American said its scheduled flights were getting away normally and with little delay. It canceled two of its charter flights although it was able to arrange other transport for those passengers.

Seats Empty

"Many passengers seem to have decided not to travel at all or are making their own way to their destinations," a spokesman said. "We can take more passengers on the flights that are leaving. We are not fully booked."

Things were not so smooth in provincial airports, where flights to and from France and Spain were hit by the slowdown by the French and Spanish controllers.

Gatwick, Britain's main charter terminal, and airports at Glasgow and Manchester were hit hardest. Vacation charters to Spain and Italy were delayed up to 20 hours, officials said.

All the controllers want more money. The British assistants are demanding a 20-per-cent raise agreed to in 1975, before all major unions agreed on a 10-per-cent ceiling on pay increases as an anti-inflation measure. The agreement expired at the end of last month but the government is trying to hold the line.

Paris Is Normal

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Flights at the three Paris airports today suffered little or no delay.

Some flights at Charles de Gaulle Airport, where the slowdown has had the most effect, were delayed for up to 30 minutes. Others were on time.

The 800 members of the National Union of French Air Traffic Operators said they would continue their strike for shorter hours, more pay and the dismissal of military operators from civilian airports.

Union spokesmen would not, however, discuss the outcome of a special meeting of union representatives to discuss "coordinated action" with striking British and Spanish air traffic control operators.

Court Delays N.Y. Landings By Concorde Pending Appeal

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—A court order lifting the ban on landings of the Concorde at Kennedy Airport as of tomorrow was delayed today until Sept. 19.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals voted unanimously to allow the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to continue to bar the plane until its appeal of a lower court's order to permit the flights is heard. British Airways and Air France, operators of the Concorde, had not set a date to begin landings at Kennedy.

U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack ruled on Aug. 17 that the landing ban be lifted tomorrow. The Port Authority has appealed on the grounds that more study is needed of noise impact in light of the possibility of damage suits by persons who live near the airport.

It cited the need to determine whether the noise will cause structural damage to buildings near the airport and jar the contents of houses.

Judge Pollack had found that the Port Authority was acting "arbitrarily, unreasonably and discriminatorily" in continuing its ban.

In another development, civic groups and municipalities near Kennedy Airport have received permission to submit legal briefs as friends of the court in the appeal, which is to be heard Sept. 19.

Angolan Rebels Report Victories

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Pro-Western Angolan guerrillas claimed a string of victories against the Marxist government today.

The National Union for Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, reported that 403 Cuban and Angolan soldiers had been killed in a dozen clashes between Aug. 13 and 24 in the southwest African country. Substantial quantities of arms were captured—including rocket-propelled grenade launchers, heavy mortars and 106-mm recoilless rifles—and more than 3,000 villagers "joined UNITA bases," the communiqué said.

John Kakumba, who identified himself as UNITA's deputy foreign minister, said here that the announcement marked a fresh effort to focus public attention on a continuing struggle in the Angolan jungles.

East German Poet Goes West Into Exile

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—Sarah Kirsch, one of East Germany's most popular poets, arrived in self-exile in West Berlin last night, a spokesman for the Association of German Writers said today.

Miss Kirsch, 42, is the latest of 18 prominent East Germans who have left the Communist country after encountering difficulties because they supported dissident singer Wolf Biermann last November. The singer was exiled last year because of songs attacking problems in East Germany.

ce Aide Says Senate Unit Only Limited Information

By Nicholas M. Horrock

HINGTON, Aug. 29 —Acting Controller of the y Robert Bloom gave a committee studying Budctor Bert Lance's nomihe same limited informaMr. Lance's background had used in public press Mr. Lance's lawyer said nse to questions yester-

wyer, Sidney Smith, also telephone interview that m had cleared the mateugh him and Mr. Lance was made public. John special counsel to Presirter's transition team, informed about what om would disclose, Mr. id.

ith said that neither he Moore had attempted to Bloom what to report to te.

nternal Revenue Service stigating whether Mr. cted properly in preparattering letter of recomn on Mr. Lance giving o details of criticism of s at Mr. Lance's Calhoun tional Bank in Georgia eral prosecution connecthose overdrafts.

oom remained as acting r until July, when Mr. appointed John Hein- New York investment o that post.

mith's comment focuses attention on how Mr. nomination as director of ce of Management and was handled by the Sen- rnmental Affairs Com-

ew York Times reported (IHT, Aug. 29) that Mr. ad failed to disclose his ls or debts to the comd that his trustee, Thomell of Dalton, Ga., has taken control over all ance's holdings.

tchell was appointed under administration guideh the approval of the committee to help Mr. oid a conflict of interest his private investments government post.

hile, yesterday, Sen. Wilxmire, D-Wis., said Mr. bould eventually "step om his government post.

"He doesn't run that office right now," the senator said.

Sen. Proxmire, the lone member of the Senate committee who opposed Mr. Lance's appointment, said, "Now that the Senate has passed Mr. Lance, they approved him. It seems to me any criticism of his past practice should be on the failure of Congress to pass on him properly and on the President for appointing him."

Sen. Proxmire, who appeared on the CBS television program "Face the Nation," criticized Mr. Lance as a banker and an administrator but called him "a man of deep religious principles . . . and high integrity."

Jody Powell, the President's spokesman, told the Associated Press he did not believe that The New York Times had permitted the administration adequate time to respond to matters raised in its article.

Meeting Delayed

Times reporters had sought to interview Mr. Powell and the President's counsel, Robert Lipschutz, on the subject 48 hours before the article was edited for publication. Mr. Powell arranged to meet with the reporters Thursday at 9 p.m. The reporters waited at the White House from 9 p.m. until shortly before 11 p.m., when Mr. Powell said he would like to reschedule the meeting because he had been delayed.

He met with the Times reporters Friday morning. Robert Dietsch, Mr. Lance's spokesman, issued responses to all the key elements of the article in a series of interviews between Friday afternoon and Saturday at noon.

Mr. Smith, who handled Mr. Lance's affairs during the pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

t French Official ed to Visit U.S.

INGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT). first case to be acted the law on visa applicaas recently modified, an of the French General ation of Labor, often l as Communist-run, has nted a visa to attend a on convention, according Department officials.

s Tregaro, denied a visa ago on the ground that a member of "a Comnion." will now be able d the annual convention United Electrical, Radio hine Workers of America Fork Sept. 12 to 16.

14-Month State of Emergency In Peru Is Ended by Morales

TACNA, Peru, Aug. 29 (UPI).—President Francisco Morales Bermudez lifted Peru's 14-month national state of emergency and restored basic constitutional rights yesterday, but promised "severe" sanctions against anyone who abused the new freedoms.

In a speech in this coastal city, about 480 miles south of Lima, Gen. Morales said he and Peru's three-man junta decided to lift the emergency measures to comply with the wishes of political parties and the people in general.

But he added that "We [the armed forces] will be severe and inflexible in sanctioning anyone who takes advantage of those liberties to create unrest, spread violence or provoke chaos."

Under the emergency measures decreed on July 1 of last year, basic civil rights were suspended throughout Peru, allowing arrest without judicial mandate, search without a warrant and restrictions on movement in and out of the country.

'Small Groups'

Gen. Morales said the emergency measures were instituted to "confront intentions by small groups" seeking to destabilize the country. Lima was rocked by serious civil disturbances last year when the government raised fuel prices.

A similar price rise, decreed in June, provoked rioting in several parts of the country in which 13 persons died. Six died during a general strike in Lima last month.

Nevertheless, Gen. Morales said, the military decided to lift the emergency measures because of appeals by political parties, interest groups and the public at large.

The government has announced that it intends to hold elections for a constituent assembly in 1978 as a first step toward presidential elections in 1980. The presidential contest would be the first since 1963.

Earthquake Toll Up To 187 in Indonesia

JAKARTA, Aug. 29 (AP).—Government officials have raised to 187 the known death toll from the earthquake that struck eastern Indonesia Aug. 19, but they said there were no new casualties from the major aftershocks.

Authorities said 98 persons were injured in the earthquake and 76 were reported missing. Most of the casualties occurred when tidal waves swept away small villages on the southern coast of Sumbawa, one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, about 300 miles east of Jakarta.

A U.S. Company Sets Up an 'Oasis' of Capitalist Comfort Deep in China

Its Workers Have TV, Pork Chops and Air Conditioning

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 29 (WP).—For 18 months Joe St. Clair has been one of a handful of Americans in China allowed to live outside this capital city in an area so remote and politically sensitive the Chinese have not let U.S. diplomats stationed here visit it.

In a little mountain valley 1,100 miles southwest of Peking, Mr. St. Clair's company, Pullman Kellogg of Houston, has been building a factory for making fertilizer ammonia. In the process, it has created a small oasis of pork chops, air conditioning, plastic Christmas trees and U.S. television in the middle of the ancient Chinese countryside.

Mr. St. Clair tells of close ties developing between U.S. families and local Chinese, and of U.S. job supervisors bewildered by the quirks of Chinese industrial democracy. Working in an area not far from a center of bitter political strife, the Americans sometimes found guards suddenly swarming over a nearby rail depot but no serious trouble ever came to their rural job site.

Mr. St. Clair said that he felt hemmed in, since some outlying areas were off-limits and there was nothing to do there anyway. "We had lots of things to keep us busy but I missed being able to go out on the town at night," said Mr. St. Clair, a 28-year-old materials manager who said he still enjoyed his stay in China.

Few Americans

Early in this century, when the last imperial dynasty crumbled and everyone from Christian missionaries to cigarette merchants poured in, perhaps 10,000 Americans lived in China. Then the Japanese invasion and the Communist liberation reduced the number of Americans in China to almost none.

Now, after five years of renewed U.S.-Chinese relations, China has become the home of 187 U.S. citizens, a mixed bag of diplomats, oil-derrick salesmen and construction men like Mr. St. Clair.

Since Pullman Kellogg signed a $220-million contract in 1974 to build fertilizer plants at eight remote sites for the Chinese, the company has rivaled the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking as the largest single U.S. group in China. Pullman Kellogg now has about 45 U.S. employees and dependents in the country, with four of the plants already completed. The company once had as many as 120 Americans living here, far more than the 66 U.S. adults and children attached in some way to the recently expanded U.S. Liaison Office.

Mindful of Chinese sensitivity about foreign assistance, Pullman Kellogg employees usually have declined interviews about their Chinese experiences even after returning to the United States. But with China's newly relaxed attitude toward importing technology, Mr. St. Clair and John Churila, manager of the company's Peking office where he has been reassigned, agreed to be interviewed.

Deep in Yunnan

"I really didn't know what to expect when I came here," said Mr. St. Clair, who had never been out of North America. The peasants and workers of northeast Yunnan Province, the location of what the company calls Site No. 5, had seen few if any foreigners, and they had to get used to 18 Americans and 6 or 7 Europeans building a fertilizer plant next door.

"The kids of the men with families would play with the Chinese kids, learning some Chinese games and teaching some American ones. Some of them picked up Chinese a lot faster than I did," Mr. St. Clair said. American mothers taught their children through correspondence courses.

The company had built air-conditioned quarters for its staff, including a dining hall and recreation room complete with a videotape-playing television set. "We get tapes of Mary Tyler Moore, Rhoda, M*A*S*H, the movie of the week. We'd play them and then send them on to another site, and have to wait for the next batch to arrive," he said.

On the job site, frustration arose occasionally as the Americans tried to direct the work over a cultural and political chasm. "They have to have a meeting to decide just about everything," said Mr. St. Clair of the Chinese workers on the site.

"The operating supervisor would explain how a job was done and some little fellow down over there would say, 'Oh, I don't think it should be done that way.' Then they'd go have a meeting about it," Mr. Churila said.

'Gang of Four'

"That was all right during construction," Mr. Churila said, "but what if that happened when something went wrong while the plant was operating?

"Fortunately, since the fall of the 'Gang of Four' we've noticed that this situation has improved greatly," he said. Until October, China was plagued by a power struggle between a group of pragmatic bureaucrats in the Communist party and army and some Peking leaders who insisted that the thought of Mao Tse-tung, including the right of workers to challenge the way their plants operated, be observed to the letter.

Those who insisted on Maoist dogma, including Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, were purged shortly after Mao's death.

The new administration of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has emphasized obedience to duly authorized supervisors in factories, offices and schools. In the meantime, many Americans have learned to follow a simple rule when they aren't communicating.

"Just step back and let the Chinese go their own way," Mr. Churila said. "They'll get to the same place."

News Analysis

U.S., Britain Appear to Ignore Rhodesian's Change of Heart

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (NYT).—By every indication so far, the U.S.-British initiative on Rhodesia being carried on here this week will fail but many here whose interests are not involved are questioning whether Prime Minister Ian Smith can be blamed, as he was when past efforts collapsed.

Journalists who cover Rhodesia —many of whom regarded Mr. Smith as a head-in-the-sand white supremacist in the decade following his declaration of independence from Britain in 1965 —have been coming around to the view that he has made a fundamental change of course.

The consensus is that Mr. Smith, under intense economic, military and political pressure, intends to transfer power to the 6.3 million blacks if he can get a constitution that will encourage whites to stay.

What puzzles those who have monitored the change, and the rebellion it has provoked among Mr. Smith's followers, is that it seems to have had almost no impact on the U.S.-British approach. The mediators apparently continue to view him as a procrastinator seeking to block black emancipation.

Some observers believe that the United States has become a partner to a British policy that places more emphasis on punishing Mr. Smith for his rebellion than on achieving a workable and democratic solution that offers some security to whites.

According to a source, even former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, architect of the initiative that failed last year, believes that a major problem in the negotiations has been the British desire to "sink" Mr. Smith.

Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain, who is bringing the latest plan here with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has described the new plan as probably the last chance for a peaceful transition to black rule.

Already, however, Mr. Smith and spokesmen for the black guerrillas battling his administration have rejected one of the key elements in the plan—the disbanding of government forces and guerrilla units in favor of an interim role by an international peace-keeping force. Mr. Smith also has rejected demands that he be replaced by a British administrator.

The issue turns on the constitutional guarantees Mr. Smith has demanded in return for surrendering power. Declaring that whites cannot be expected to accept a settlement that does not offer "a reasonable chance" of a secure future, he has sought a qualified franchise reducing the numerical superiority of blacks.

He also is seeking guarantees of property rights, an independent judiciary, a nonpolitical civil service, army and police, and a plan to underwrite whites' pensions.

To protect these guarantees, he wants a third of the seats in Parliament for whites to serve as a "blocking" mechanism against constitutional change.

Campaigning in the current general election campaign, Mr. Smith asserted that he had been given assurances by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Owen that most or all of the guarantees could be accommodated without difficulty in a settlement constitution. Noting that the current plan contains none of the provisions, he has accused the mediators of having "sold out" to the Patriotic Front, the nationalist group that claims to lead the guerrillas fighting in Rhodesia.

The front, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, has rejected protection for the minority in the constitution. Mr. Mugabe, who is strongly backed by China, has vowed that "minority-interest protection will cease" when blacks take power. He also has pledged to confiscate white-owned property and has threatened reprisals against whites and blacks who serve in the white administration's bureaucracy and armed forces.

Whatever the mediators' reasons for ruling out guarantees, there is widespread agreement here that they have misread the mood among blacks inside the country. Far from being a seething mass bent on punishing whites, the blacks on the whole are remarkably moderate, better disposed toward whites than in many black-ruled states. Most appear to want whites to stay. When asked, they readily agree that the minority should get the guarantees necessary to keep them in the country.

China Envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—China's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, Wang Yo-ping, today arrived by train from Peking to fill a post vacant for more than a year.



United Press International.

President Tito and Kim Il Sung during a rally in the Yugoslav's honor Sunday.

Tito Ends Visit to Pyongyang, Goes to Peking Today

BELGRADE, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia ended his visit to North Korea today, calling for foreign troops to move out of South Korea as soon as possible, Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, reported from Pyongyang. Marshal Tito leaves tomorrow for Peking for his first visit to China.

President Tito and North Korean President Kim Il Sung held a final session of talks today on subjects ranging from relations among Communist parties to trouble spots in Africa, Tanjug said.

A joint communiqué issued later said that Marshal Tito gave full support to North Korean "principles" on unification with the South and called foreign troops in the South "the main obstacle" to unification.

The communiqué also upheld the right of African countries to independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned orientation.

Yugoslav officials described President Tito's visit to North Korea as a "spectacular success." His forthcoming visit to China is expected to further strengthen relations between Belgrade and Peking, although the ruling Communist parties in each country have no relations because of ideological differences. President Tito, as champion of nonalignment, is expected to score points for his policies in Peking, Tanjug said.

After Cooperation Against S. Africa

U.S.-Soviet Ties Said to Improv

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Cooperation earlier this month between the Soviet Union and the United States in dissuading South Africa from proceeding with a nuclear bomb test has contributed to an easing in relations between the Carter administration and the Kremlin, high-ranking White House officials said yesterday.

The officials said they were also impressed that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, had chosen to communicate privately with President Carter on Aug. 6 on the South African matter in what they called a fairly reasonable tone and spirit.

The Soviet leadership could have simply denounced South Africa's nuclear developments publicly and blamed the Western supply of nuclear technology and fuel for the advance toward detonation of a bomb, a White House official remarked.

From shortly after his inauguration until midsummer Mr. Carter's relations with the Soviet Union were under considerable strain because of the administration's criticism of the Soviet Union's treatment of dissidents.

Kremlin Toast

The administration official said that another indication of an improvement in the atmosphere between Washington and Moscow was the Soviet leader's observation on Aug. 16 in a toast during the visit of President Tito of Yugoslavia that Mr. Carter's speech a month earlier on relations with the Soviet Union had contained statements that "sound positive."

The officials noted that the Aug. 16 toast followed by only one day a private communication from Mr. Carter to Mr. Brezhnev. In that message Mr. Carter said that U.S. reconnaissance had confirmed Soviet intelligence reports that South Africa was building facilities in the Kalahari Desert for detonating an atomic device.

The officials, both specialists in Soviet affairs, observed that the Soviet leadership had kept silent for more than three weeks about Mr. Carter's July 21 speech in Charleston, S.C., in which he proposed new efforts to improve East-West relations.

While they did not attribute Mr. Brezhnev's "positive" appraisal of the Charleston statement directly to the exchange of private messages between the two leaders on the South African issue, the officials said they presumed the cooperative effort on nuclear policy had eased the way for it.

A White House official said that had Mr. Carter rejected Mr. Brezhnev's allegation on South Africa out of hand, it would have prevented the Soviet leader from making such an observation. His response helped create the proper context for Mr. Brezhnev's remarks, he said.

Source Unknown

The original Brezhnev communication on the South African nuclear operations did not say what intelligence sources had provided the indication that an atomic test was imminent.

A U.S. intelligence official said it appeared that the Soviet Union had refined its photographic reconnaissance from orbiting satellites, using newly developed high-resolution cameras manufactured for this purpose by the Carl Zeiss optical works in Jena, East Germany.

U.S. reconnaissance photography established a few days after Mr. Brezhnev's message of Aug. 6 that South Africa had built a testing tower and other structures required for a nuclear detonation in the Kalahari Desert.

A White House official said that discovery caused the administration to launch a large-scale diplomatic effort to persuade South Africa to stop preparations for an atomic test.

Britain, as a power long connected with South Africa through the Commonwealth, and West Germany and France, as suppliers of important nuclear equipment to South Africa, were informed and invited to join in the diplomatic offensive. They readily accepted.

The administration official said that the Soviet Union was left out of the diplomatic activity except for the exchange between Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev because it has no relations with the South African government. After the initial delivery of Mr. Brezhnev's message ther several follow-up exchang the Soviet Union, the House aide said, but aft none at all.

The heavy Western on South Africa caused Minister John Vorster to Aug. 27 that his country not test an atomic bomb; Tuesday Mr. Carter repc a news conference that clear policy crisis was ov

The White House offic marked that the Soviet and the United States h cooperating closely and fully for almost three efforts to curb the spreac ability to make nuclear

Levich Attacked in Press

Dissident Soviet Scientist Fears Campaign Against H

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The most prominent Soviet scientist to apply to emigrate to Israel said today that he feared a recent newspaper article denouncing him might be only the beginning of an officially sanctioned campaign to discredit his reputation.

Veniamin Levich, a chemist, was responding to the current weekly issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta, which also attacked an international scientific conference at Oxford University last month honoring him on his 60th birthday. Soviet authorities did not allow him to attend.

Literaturnaya Gazeta contended that the Oxford conference, which attracted 150 scientists from 14 countries, was a "foul-smelling" anti-Soviet "provocation" unconnnected with true science. The article went on to accuse Dr. Levich of ingratitude, laziness and anti-Soviet slander, the last a criminal offense under Soviet law. The newspaper avoided mentioning that he was a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Today, the stocky scientist told Western newsmen that he had been telephoned twice by a caller claiming to represent Literaturnaya Gazeta, who threatened that if a fuss over the article was made abroad, further articles would follow "denouncing and disgracing you in every way." Yesterday, Radio Moscow broadcast the newspaper's attack on Dr. Levich on its English-language service.

At a news conference in his Moscow apartment, Dr. Levich said that his friends had also received anonymous warnings in the mail comparing him to Georgi Gapon, a Russian priest who led a procession of unsuspecting workers into the "bloody Sunday" massacre outside the Czar's Winter Palace in 1905.

The opening volley of criticism has echoes of the Soviet press offensive against the dissident Andrei Sakharov in the summer of 1973. But Dr. Levich said that he and his wife would not keep silent about their longstanding efforts to emigrate. Tanya Levich, who suffered a heart attack earlier this summer, explained that the couple planned "to continue fighting, not to yield to blackmail, not to be intimidated. There is no other way out."

According to Dr. Levich, Soviet authorities promised him in 1974 that his knowledge of state secrets was obsolete and he could leave after his two sons. They were permitted to emigrate with their wives in 1975 but the scientist has been turned down again. He said that the police major who conveyed the latest refusal last week, after t raturnaya Gazeta article ed, called his attention "very good article."

In a letter to the ne that he made public to Levich replied that "the fury of definite influentia seems to be the high hoi ferred upon me—the inter scientific conference held ford University on behal 60th birthday." The co sponsors included 19 No reates and seven presi academies of science in and North America.

Literaturnaya Gazeta ed that he had not p anything since 1969, ha research from fellow s and instead of working n his time in anti-Soviet c tions with rightist forei respondents. Dr. Levich ed in his letter that the only confirmed that ostracized and under sur since his application to in 1972.

Across 'the Billiard Table'

War in Sahara—Blowing Sand, Searing Heat

By Jonathan C. Randal

HASSI ANSWERT, Sahara Desert (WP).—The fort left behind by the departing Spanish is straight out of "Beau Geste" as imagined by central casting. The camel-hair tents—and the camels—are real.

The unmistakably modern touch is provided by the skeletons of more than a dozen Land-Rovers, jeeps and army trucks left sprawling around the rock fort.

Stretching out front as far as the eye can see—which is not that far because of blowing sand and the shimmering effect of more-than-100-degree heat—is what the Mauritanian troops call the "billiard table."

It is a flat expanse of hardened sand which now serves as a landing strip for the occasional visits of the half-dozen or so propeller planes which make up the Mauritanian Air Force.

It was across that sand that the Mauritanians attacked in February, last year, to dislodge their adversaries, the guerrilla nomads of the Polisario Front contesting the Mauritanian-Moroccan carve-up of the former Spanish Sahara.

The guerrillas, who moved into the Sahara as the Spanish troops gradually pulled back to two Atlantic ports, were ensconced in the high peaks of the black mountains which rise around the oasis. Unlike the Moroccans, who moved in on the heels of the withdrawing Spanish, the Mauritanians scrupulously respected the end of Spanish sovereignty—before entering their third of the contested territory.

The guerrillas were heavily armed and had mined the passes. They never expected the Mauritanians to barrel down the "billiard table."

For once the element of surprise was not with the Polisario guerrillas. The fighting lasted from late one afternoon until just before noon the next day.

Camel Corps Veteran

"If we can pin them down," said the turbaned sergeant, a 25-year veteran of the French Camel Corps and then the Mauritanian Army, "we can make mincemeat of those bastards."

The trouble is that finding the guerrillas is no easy business.

But President Moktar Ould Daddah finally decided things had gotten out of hand after two successive raids this spring against Zouerate, the iron-mining center which provides 70 to 80 per cent of the country's foreign exchange.

Under a Moroccan-Mauritanian joint defense treaty dating from the first Zouerate raid in May, the President agreed to the stationing of a battalion of Morocco's elite troops from the unit which helped end the Shaba invasion in Zaire in the spring.

However necessary, the Moroccan military presence is scarcely welcome with Mauritanians who remember that Morocco's claims to their country were only dropped in 1969.

Bigger Garrisons

For the time being, the Mauritanian Army buildup has allowed bigger garrisons. And in turn the Polisario has had to increase the size of its raiding parties.

From their original 5 to 8 Land-Rovers, the Polisario is now up to as many as 80—including the special teams earmarked to pick up the dead and wounded and return them as far as 800 miles to Algeria.

The bigger the raiding party the easier it is for the Mauritanians to intercept them.

But much of the time the Mauritanian Army is involved in 10-day patrols ranging over 500 miles in any direction searching for the guerrillas.

The Mauritanians appear undaunted by adversity. They have a grudging respect for the guerrillas, many of whom come from the same Rguibat nomadic tribe, which has never paid the colonial borders much mind.

New Rifles

Until recently when the Mauritanians began receiving their first Belgian-made assault rifles, they relied on pre-war bolt-action French rifles and, in general, were outgunned by the Polisario. The guerrillas boast 57-mm and 76-mm recoilless rifles, shoulder-held SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles and infrared equipment for night fighting and traveling.

The Mauritanians, who are financed by Saudi Arabia, have about 100 U.S. jeeps, many mounted with .50-caliber machine guns of 106-mm recoilless rifles, and some French armored cars.

The military dream about helicopter attacks on Polisario columns but the distances are so great that helicopters are of little use with only a 200-mile range.

"The problem is that all Sahara people know the desert," a lieutenant said, "and there are just too many hills and dunes to hide in—it's a big place, the Sahara."

Assad Voices Readiness to Sign Israeli Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

its Lebanese activities to a virtual alliance with the Christian leadership.

"We do not have confirmed information on such side contacts," the President said in what looked like an effort to play down the issue. "Reports remain to us as rumors until they are confirmed."

Mr. Assad was relaxed during the interview, his face frequently breaking into a smile when he felt he had scored a point. The interview was conducted through an interpreter, although the President understands English quite well. "I learned a lot of it in my contacts with Kissinger and Vance," he observed with a grin, referring to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Indicating that the long-range question of Palestinian "rights" was far more important than the more immediate question of who would represent the Palestinians in pursuance of those rights, Mr. Assad seemed to back away from his previous all-out support of the PLO as the only possible representative of the Palestinians at Geneva, if the peace conference there were reconvened.

"If Israel were willing to recognize the rights of the Palestinians in full without talking with them [the PLO] or anyone else, we'd welcome this—but we believe Israel is rejecting the PLO not because of its leadership but because Israel rejects the rights of the Palestinians."

Mr. Assad not only strongly denied that he had exerted "any pressure at all" on the PLO leadership to accept Security Council Resolution 242, which might have opened the door slightly to allow the PLO to be heard at Geneva, but he raised the question of substituting Arab League for PLO representation. If the Arab states had had some assurance that discussion of the "rights of the Palestinians" would be guaranteed, he said, it might have been possible for the Palestinians to be represented by the Arab League—presumably a body far more acceptable to the United States than is the PLO, although hardly more acceptable to Israel.

He said that the idea of substituting the Arab League for the PLO had not been suggested for discussion because there was no guarantee that the Israelis at the Geneva conference would recognize the rights of Palestinians if they were represented by the Arab League. He added that he thought the Palestinians would agree to any representation if they felt that they were likely to win their objectives.

Asked precisely what he meant by Palestinian "rights," which he repeatedly emphasized as the condition for progress in negotiations, Mr. Assad said: "I mean withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, and implementation of the UN resolutions on Palestinian refugees, guaranteeing them the right of return to their original homes in Israel or compensation. Without a solution to the refugee problem, there will be no solution at all."

Noting that "the refugees must have the right to live as citizens of the state to which they return," the President stated almost as an afterthought: "I have in mind also that the total area of the West Bank is 5,000 kilometers, which cannot absorb all of 3 million people, but the area of Israel is 20,000 kilometers, and it can."

At this point Mr. Assad, glancing out the window where his children were playing on the well-watered lawn, said solemnly: "I know you wanted me to speak in a different way but I cannot speak in a way not compatible with the facts."

As to the form of the Palestinian state that he expects to be established in the occupied territory of the West Bank, Mr. Assad was imprecise. "What is created on the West Bank depends on the will of the Palestinians themselves," he said, noting that "they're part of the Arab world, and we'll have discussions with Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Assad insisted that "Israel's idea of peace is Arab submission to the will of Israel. They established settlements in the West Bank, maintain military domination there, in Gaza, in parts of Syria and Egypt—and still call for a peace agreement. Where is the Arab interest in such a peace?" When Mr. Vance came back from Israel recently, Mr. Assad said, "he brought nothing."

Evacuation of the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank is non-negotiable, Mr. Assad asserted. "The decision regarding Sinai is up to Sadat," he said, referring to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, "but I am Arab and, as much as I have authority, I maintain that Sinai is just as important to recover as the Golan Heights. In any case, we have agreed that there should be no partial or separate agreements: they wouldn't achieve anything."

Referring to President Carter's recent statement that the United States had "no intention" of exerting any more "pressure" on Israel, Mr. Assad observed: "We are not asking President Carter to exert pressure against Israel. We are only asking that the United States not continue its escalating pressure against the Arabs through giving Israel those frequent, large amounts of economic and military aid."

Arafat, Gromyko Confer

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—PLO leader Yassir Arafat, here for consultations with the Soviet officials on the Middle East situation, met for 5 1/2 hours today with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Arafat's aides said.

Israeli, 30, Arrested As Spy for Egyptians

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (AP).—An Israeli is being held on charges that he gave military secrets to Egyptian intelligence while living in the United States, police said today.

A spokesman said Reuven Feldman, 30, had visited the Egyptian Consulate in San Francisco a number of times and revealed military secrets. Mr. Feldman was arrested when he returned to Israel on Aug. 5 after several years abroad, officials said.

French Leaders Complete Work On New Budget

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and top Cabinet ministers today put the finishing touches to France's 1978 national budget, which is expected to show a deficit.

The President outlined the 396-billion-franc ($81-billion) budget's three main objectives at a meeting of the inner Cabinet.

These are to defend the franc on the foreign exchange markets, to pursue national economic recovery and to sustain the country's trade and industrial activities. The budget is up 12 per cent over this year's.

Presidential spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said the draft budget would be submitted to the full Cabinet on Sept. 7.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre hinted during the weekend that there would be a limited deficit but gave no figures. Government sources said that the deficit is expected to reach between 8 billion and 10 billion francs.

The Prime Minister said in the news magazine Le Point that France could afford some deficit in the national budget because the growth in money supply had been contained and the franc stabilized.

Rhodesia Bid Hits a Snag

(Continued from Page 1)

end of the day, after they had spent two more hours with Mr. Vorster in the afternoon.

The two diplomats and their aides rushed away both times to escape the barrage of questions from newsmen.

Observers here believe that serious South African doubts about the British-U.S. proposal first for a neutral international force, then the immediate establishment of a black-dominated army, have led Mr. Vorster to have more sympathy than he previously had shown for the plan of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for an internal settlement with moderate black nationalist leaders inside Rhodesia.

Gierek to Visit France

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Poland's Communist party leader, Edward Gierek, will pay an official visit to France Sept. 12 to 14, the news agency PAP said today.

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Italian Hunting Season Starts; 3 Die, 50 Hurt

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP).—Three persons died and at least 50 were wounded yesterday as the hunting season opened in Italy. Among the dead was a six-year-old child who was killed when a rifle discharged accidentally.

Italy has 1.5 million licensed hunters, more than any other Western European country, and some environmentalists claim that hunters outnumber the game they stalk. Bad weather and depletion from decades of hunting limited the take on opening day, officials said.



Associated Press.

EMBASSY OCCUPIED—Striking workers of a joint Luxembourgian-Belgian steel plant occupying the Luxembourgian Embassy yesterday in Brussels. Workers have been occupying the Athus, Belgium, plant of Minière et Métallurgie Rodange-Athus for several weeks. The Rodange plant, across the border in Luxembourg, isn't occupied. Talks are under way.

Lance Aid Tells of R

(Continued from Pag

Senate confirmation peri that on Dec. 1 Mr. Bloo Mr. Lance and told him reporter was seeking de the controller's disciplin tions concerning the bank.

Mr. Bloom told Mr. Sm under banking regulati could not make any pub ment without the permi the banker involved.

Mr. Lance turned the over to Mr. Smith. Duri day and "probably" part next, Mr. Smith said, he Bloom negotiated over press release would sa Bloom sent various versi Mr. Smith's approval ove ern Union telex, Mr. Smi

During at least one te conversation, John Moor a special counsel to Pr elect Carter and now ch of the Export-Import Ba on the telephone hook-u Mr. Smith and Mr. Bloom.

Mr. Moore said in an ir that he gave Mr. Bloom structions and made no to influence him but t could not rule out havi Mr. Bloom that the Pr elect was interested in the

Either late on Dec. 1 Dec. 2, Mr. Smith said, Mr. Bloom agreed on a press statement.

That press release was issued, Mr. Smith said, the reporter did not cal In early January, the cont office confirmed in a brie ment that it recommende Mr. Lance be prosecut charges that one of his ca committees had been allo overdraw its account in 197 Justice Department term the investigation of that c Dec. 1.

It also confirmed that Lance had made overdra the account but it gave ures.

On Jan. 18, Mr. Bloom se Senate committee a letter said in part:

"As has been noted in the during regularly schedule aminations of the Calhoun in 1975, it was discovered the bank had permitted ac maintained by the Lance for ernor Campaign Committ 1974 to become overdrawn.

"A full investigation int facts of the matter was ma this office and it was our clusion that no violations USC 610 [a banking law] h curred.

"However, since such de nations can only be made of ly by the Department of J the facts were referred to department and we under that after consideration th was closed as not warra further action."

The pertinent portions o letter were read to Mr. S who identified the materi the same content approved press release in December.

Turkish Violence

ISTANBUL, Aug. 29 (UP Security forces shot and kill suspected leftist guerrilla S day and arrested two pe believed to be responsible f series of terrorist bombings police said.

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ficit Spurred Cutbacks

.K. Postal Service Delivers 500-Million Gain—At a Cost

NDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—After ing a $743-million deficit in Britain's Post Office is in black by almost $500 million year. Many of its users, how- are complaining because the around has meant higher l rates and reduced service.

en so, Britons in major cities get two mail deliveries a day, ough that is a drastic re- duction from 10 a day in Victorian times.

The 1975 deficit was listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the biggest in a single year of any organization in the world. (The U.S. Postal Service surpassed Britain the following year with a deficit of $1.3 billion. The U.S. deficit for fiscal 1976-77 was $50 million).

This fiscal year, 1976-77, the British Post Office showed a $495.2-million profit. But Britons have paid for this fiscal wonder and, while almost all are grateful that the post office is finally in the black, criticism is rampant.

Channel Delay

Service betwen Paris and London was better before the French Revolution. Lord Boyd-Carpenter recently told the House of Lords, adding that mail between the two capitals now takes up to 13 days. The Post Office claims that any delays occur on the other side of the English Channel. Whatever the truth, no one denies that since the Post Office was nationalized in 1969 prices have been raised 4 1/2 times, mail collection has been reduced and fewer people are mailing letters.

Post Office figures show that 9.278 billion pieces of mail—about 10 per cent of what the U.S. Postal Service handles—were delivered in 1976-77, a 4.3-per-cent decline from the year before.

More for Less

"We are paying more money and getting less service," said Regina Dollar, of the National Consumer Protection Council. "But it's a good thing that a profit is being made. Now let's see how they use it."

Among the money-saving cuts made last year were the halting of Sunday collections, which alone saved $14 million; the closing of post offices on Saturday afternoons, the stopping of service on public holidays and the end of late collections in towns.

The Post Office—which also runs the nation's telecommunications, a banking service called the National Giro, and a data-processing operation—admits that only 93 per cent of its first-class letters will be delivered the following day. U.S. postal authorities claim a 96-per-cent next-day delivery rate.

Labor Problems

The British Post Office, with about 420,000 workers, is the largest employer in Western Europe. Almost all of its workers are unionized.

In support of striking workers at north London's Grunwick Film Processing Laboratories, 120 postal workers refused to handle mail for the district for three weeks.

In January, two Post Office unions said that they would sever, for a week, all telephone, telegraph and mail links with South Africa in support of black workers there.

The threatened strike prompted the opposition Conservative party to warn that if Post Office employees are granted the right to strike under the Labor government, the Conservatives will consider breaking the monopoly now enjoyed by the Post Office the next time their party comes to power.

Criminal Use Of Guns Jumps 21% in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).— ere has been a big increase the use of guns by British minals, according to statis- s released last week. The me Office crime report for st year showed a 21-per-cent crease in crimes in which earms were used. Guns ured in 4,694 offenses, the port said.

The biggest increase—49 per nt—was in sawed-off shotms, used in 221 indictable ofnses.

There has seldom been much mplay in Britain, compared ith the United States, beuse gun permits are difficult to obtain. The British obby walks the streets armed ly with a truncheon and a alkie-talkie, although special olice squads are armed.

Overall crime in England d Wales rose to a record 135,700 cases, 1 per cent gher than in 1975, the reort said. There was a 10- r-cent increase in violent imes, including 91 murders. xual offenses dropped by out 1,500 to 23,200. "In part e result of changing attides in society so that fewer fenses are reported," said e Home Office.

iolence Mars arnival in ondon Area

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The st Indian street carnival broke in violence tonight and the ice moved in with riot shields. Serious disorder" erupted at points in London's Notting Gate area after dark, the ce said.

t least 60 persons were injurincluding 10 policemen. A 21- r-old man was in critical conon with a stab wound. A ceman was in serious condi- with a stab wound in the nach.

or most of the day the annual ting Hill carnival was what it planned to be, with paraders dozens of steel bands.

Effort to 'Cool It'

ast year the Caribbean-style tival exploded into rioting that 600 persons injured. This the carnival's organizers and ce officials made every effort oid violence.

he police said 250,000 specta- turned out today in sunny ther. But the fun ended after

ouths apparently began fight- among themselves, then turnon the police. There were d-to-hand battles and bottles stones were rained on the ce.

mbulances wailed into and out the area around Portobello d, an antique and flea marstreet, to shuttle the injured ospitals.

ne police advancing behind shields formed lines across ral streets, occasionally conting gangs of youths.

oting was reported on a small last night, when 20 persons hospitalized. But it did not ear to be a problem tonight.

ewsmen and TV crews were ng the first targets of the l trouble.

radio reporter said he was en and cut, a newspaper tographer's cameras were shed and a TV crew was at- ed.

cidents of this kind spread he night wore on. The police ed reinforcements in to deal the crowds, and at one point ged a crowd that had gotten of control.



United Press International.

RUNAWAY—Residents of Prairie Du Sac, Wis., giving chase to Barbara, a circus elephant that went on a rampage through the town. Here she is running through a woodpile. Before she was caught, she also visited a nursing home.

Losses Dictate Reduction

U.S. to Resume Closing Country Post Offices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP). —After more than a year's moratorium, the Postal Service has announced that it plans to resume its policy of gradually closing rural post offices that it considers uneconomical. Under the proposed regulations, published in the Federal Register, small-town residents still could receive mail addressed to their communities after the local post office is closed. The town also would retain its listing in the Directory of Post Offices, a volume used as a reference book on the names of towns.

The Postal Service declared a moratorium on post-office closings a year ago, after postmasters and members of Congress from rural districts protested.

"People in rural America are worried that if they lose the post office, they also will lose community identity. They believe that it is like being taken off the map," Deputy Postmaster General William Bolger said. "So if we close a post office, we will do everything we can to maintain community identity," he said.

Traditional Role

Post offices historically have had a major role in establishing the identity of small towns. During frontier days, when the U.S. mail was virtually the only way to communicate between cities, establishing a post office was an important step in forming a community. The post office has remained a symbol of a town's separate status.

The deficit-plagued Postal Service says it can save money by closing some of the 30,000 U.S. post offices without hurting mail service. As an extreme example of an unprofitable rural post office, officials cite the one at Berry's Lick, Ky., which serves only three families and brought in only $37.67 last year against maintenance costs of $4,000. A rural delivery route from a larger post office could provide mail service to the residents.

Under the new policy, Berry's Lick residents could still receive mail addressed to the town.

Other such names as Devil's Elbow, Mo.; Zap, N.D., and Intercourse, Pa., would survive, even if the local office is closed.

Officials said that the new policy, expected to take effect this fall after a period of public comment, will not lead to wholesale closing of rural post offices. "We will judge each case carefully and will listen to the views of citizens in every affected community," Mr. Bolger said.

Over March in Chicago Suburb

Supreme Court Justice Leaves Nazi Issue to Illinois Judges

SKOKIE, Ill., Aug. 29 (AP).— A U.S. Supreme Court justice has refused to rule on whether Nazis can march here with swastikas, and spokesmen for both sides say they are grateful for the delay.

Justice John Stevens refused last week to clear the way for the National Socialist party of America to parade with swastikas in this Chicago suburb, where thousands of survivors of World War II German death camps live.

He let stand an Illinois appellate court ruling that said displaying the Nazi emblem in the community would be "an epithet of racial and religious hatred."

Mr. Stevens said that he preferred to let the Illinois Supreme Court resolve the matter when it reviews the ban on Sept. 20.

In Chicago, Nazi leader Frank Collin said he was "very pleased" with Mr. Stevens's ruling "because the more this case is dragged out the more publicity, and attention, we get."

Village Attorney Harvey Schwartz said he was "very gratified by the ruling." He said Mr. Stevens's ruling will "allow appropriate consideration before the Illinois Supreme Court.

"There are peculiar facts involved in this case that we think will give us a strong case before the Illinois Supreme Court . . . Our argument will be that all speech is not permissible—as Justice [Oliver Wendell] Holmes said, 'You can't falsely shout fire in a crowded theater.' There are many Supreme Court rulings that say you cannot say anything you want at any time."

The Nazis originally planned to parade here April 30, but the demonstration was stalled by court orders.

In the meantime, Skokie has passed ordinances requiring $350,000 insurance for public demonstrations, banning marches by uniformed political parties and prohibiting distribution of hate literature. American Civil Liberties Union attorneys have filed suit in U.S. District Court in Chicago challenging the ordinances.

Jews Back ACLU

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP).— Prominent Jews in government, journalism and jurisprudence have come to the defense of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has suffered thousands of resignations because it is defending Nazis.

The ACLU, citing the principle of free expression, has argued against restrictions on a march in Skokie by the American Nazis.

Among the 60 Jews signing a statement in support of the ACLU were journalists Daniel Schorr, Nat Hentoff and Ron Dorfman, former Circuit Court Judge Abraham Brussell and writer Studs Terkel.

U.S. Engineers Study Damage at Moscow Embassy

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI).— Structural engineers examined the charred upper three floors of the U.S. Embassy today to see how extensively the building was damaged by a weekend fire.

U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon and his staff set up an emergency communications network with Washington and established a temporary crisis routine.

"The communications network is back up and the structural engineers are going over the top three floors now," an embassy spokesman said.

Navy Seabees and U.S. Marines were flown in to complement the small team normally stationed at the embassy.

There were no firm estimates on damages. But it was clear that, with the winter only a month away, work crews will begin as soon as possible on repairs to the metal roof, which partially collapsed during the fire.

Tindemans Visit Reset

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI). —Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans's Sept. 8 visit to Washington has been postponed to permit President Carter to carry on consultations with Western Hemisphere leaders following the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty Sept. 7, the White House said today. The visit has been rescheduled for Oct. 18-19.

Last Foreigners Leave Saigon

GENEVA, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The International Red Cross today completed its repatriation operation of foreigners who were caught in Ho Chi Minh City, or Saigon, before the former South Vietnamese capital fell to Communist forces.

Aboard the last aircraft to Bangkok were 157 Taiwanese, the Red Cross said. The flight brought to 3,600 the total of foreigners repatriated to their own countries, including citizens of India, Pakistan, Yemen, Indonesia, South Korea and Taiwan, the Red Cross said.

There have been four series of flights since the end of 1975, it said, each one subject to "long and complicated negotiations with the authorities in the countries concerned."

Memo Said to Criticize Spending on F-14

U.S. Navy Costs Seen Under Attack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP). —The U.S. Navy's huge spending on F-14 Tomcat jet fighters has prevented it from procuring enough aircraft to maintain desirable force levels, according to a secret government memorandum, The Washington Post reported today.

The Post said that the memo, which was prepared by the staff of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, also contended that the Marine Corps was trying to move ahead too rapidly with purchase of airplanes that can take off and land vertically, known as VSTOLs.

Meanwhile, The New York Times reported that a study by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., showed that contrary to repeated predictions by the Navy, the size of the naval combat fleet was continuing to decline and probably would do so at least until 1980.

The secret memo is among a number of papers being prepared for Mr. Brown as part of a Pentagon effort to force the armed services to get more weapons for their money and to operate with fewer people, the Post reported.

McNamara Effort Noted

The Post said that the program was similar to one launched in the early 1960s by Robert McNamara, who was then the defense secretary, and is being imposed on the services as Mr. Brown prepares their budgets for the next five years.

Because of the Navy's concentration on the expensive F-14 in the 1970s, a memo says, the aviation fleet has been getting only about one-third the number of fighter and attack planes it has needed. The government pays $19 million for each F-14, the nation's most sophisticated jet fighter.

"Since 1976," the memo said, "the Department of the Navy has not procured enough fighter-attack aircraft to prevent excessive and eventual decline in force levels . . ."

Aspin Study

The Times said that the study by Rep. Aspin, which uses data provided by the Navy and the Pentagon, says the Navy predicted in March that it would have 470 ships at the end of September but now says it will have only 464 ships by then. The Navy has forecast a fleet strength of 462 ships a year from now, the report says, but by latest estimates it will have only 455, the Times reported.

The Times reported that a Navy spokesman said that fleet strength projections were "based on the best available information at the time any budget is submitted concerning material conditions and capability of active ships and estimated delivery dates of newly constructed units."

Judge Clarifies Mandel's Position

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29 (AP).— Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel will be suspended but need not resign his office when he is sentenced for mail fraud and racketeering on Oct. 7, the state attorney general ruled last week.

Attorney General Francis Burch said that Blair Lee 3d, the state's lieutenant governor, will retain the title of acting governor which he assumed in June. But Mr. Burch said that Mr. Lee cannot become governor until appeals in Mandel's case are finished. If Mandel's conviction is overturned, he could resume the governorship and claim back pay and benefits.

"Your status as acting governor would only change upon the conviction becoming final, the conviction being reversed, or at the conclusion of the term to which Gov. Mandel was elected," Mr. Burch said in the opinion to Mr. Lee.

Overdose of Salt Is Fatal to Boy, 6

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29 (AP).— A 6-year-old boy who reportedly craved salt so much that he put it in his milk and Kool-Aid has died from an overdose of low-sodium salt. A coroner ruled it homicide, saying his foster parents should have "protected" him from his abnormal appetite.

Deputy Cuyahoga County Coroner Charles Hirsch said that Robert Arnold went into convulsions and died about two hours after ingesting a "grossly excessive amount of [low-sodium] salt" at dinner on Tuesday. He said an overdose of potassium chloride, a substance mixed with sodium chloride in low-sodium salt, caused the heart of the 36-pound child to stop.

Mr. Hirsch said a grand jury would hear evidence in the case Sept. 6. No charges have been filed against the parents pending the outcome of the hearing.

Russians Seize Man at Embassy

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (Reuters). Soviet police guarding the fire-damaged U.S. Embassy yesterday seized a middle-aged man who tried to enter the building, witnesses said.

A U.S. citizen who saw the incident said that the man shouted: "They say it's a party of workers. I say it's a party of slaves." The unidentified man was punched several times, then pushed into a car and driven away, the witness said.

Soviet police guard foreign embassies here to prevent entry by unauthorized Soviet visitors. There have been several instances of people being seized while trying to enter the U.S. Embassy.

Memphis Police Avert Theft of Presley Body

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29 (AP).— Four men were arrested today outside the cemetery where Elvis Presley is entombed. The police said the men had planned to steal the body and hold it for ransom.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal reported that the men were carrying explosives with which they planned to blast open the mausoleum containing the body, but the police would not comment on that report. Mr. Presley died on Aug. 18.

Adm. Scott Is Named

LISBON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).— Rear Adm. James Scott, 50, of the U.S. Navy, has been appointed to head NATO's Iberian Atlantic Area Command, a NATO spokesman said here today. He will succeed Rear Adm. Frank Corley, 55, who is returning to the United States pending retirement, the spokesman said.

U.S. Is Said to Boost Security On Sensitive Telephone Calls

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT). —In the last two years, the federal government has increased the security of its sensitive telephone calls because of concern about electronic eavesdropping by the Soviet Union in the United States.

According to communications experts in both the Carter and Ford administrations, the government has arranged with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to install, at federal expense, switching devices and other equipment that will route most of its sensitive calls through underground cables, rather than microwave radio systems, in areas where Soviet listening devices could intercept calls.

The decision to spend more than $10 million to install the extra equipment was the government's first reaction to the discovery that the Soviet Union was engaged in widespread eavesdropping, apparently using equipment in its embassy in Washington and consulates in New York and San Francisco.

According to several officials, the Soviet Union has, for a number of years, been "plucking" long-distance telephone messages transmitted by microwave radio and then using high-speed computers to extract information.

Because the Soviet Union is thought to be interested in developing economic intelligence, the experts believe that its surveillance system is targeted on microwave links leased by major corporations rather than on individual conversations.

According to many reports, the National Security Agency has long operated an extensive electronic surveillance system in the Soviet Union. But because of the relative openness of U.S. communications, the United States may be more vulnerable than the Soviet Union.

Despite the steps already taken, President Carter is expected to decide in the next few weeks on long-term measures to curb electronic surveillance by the Soviet Union, other governments, private corporations and possibly organized crime.

Dane Says U.S. Once Asked to Buy Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29 (AP).—The historian to the Danish royal court says in a new book that his government turned down an offer by the United States in 1946 to buy Greenland.

Prof. Tage Kaarsted said that the U.S. offer was made by Secretary of State James Byrnes to Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen during a United Nations meeting in New York in 1946.

According to the historian, Mr. Byrnes told Mr. Rasmussen that Greenland was nothing but a huge lump of ice that was of strategic importance to the United States. No price was discussed, Mr. Kaarsted said, and the Danish government never seriously considered the offer.

Food Middlemen To Gain in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP). —The people who get food from the farm to the consumer are continuing to get a bigger chunk of what Americans spend to feed themselves, the Agriculture Department says.

A family of three will spend an average of $1,945 this year for food produced on U.S. farms, $50 more than last year, according to a government analysis released Friday.

The farmers' share of that hypothetical family's spending will drop $4 to $745, while the middlemen's share will rise $54, to $1,200, the analysis says. That would be the same increase that the processors, wholesalers and retailers experienced from 1975 to 1976.

Thailand Executes 3

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (Reuters). —Three men who had confessed to raping and murdering three girls in June were executed without trial Friday on orders from Premier Thanin Kraivichien, Thailand radio announced.

Extortion, Embezzlement Charged

Friuli Region Quake-Aid Scandal Jolts Italians

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Italy is being shaken by a corruption scandal involving reconstruction efforts in the Friuli region, which was severely damaged by an earthquake last year.

The catastrophe on May 6 of last year killed more than 1,000 persons, injured 2,500 and left about 100,000 homeless in the area northeast of Venice.

Until recently, many Italians had the feeling that rehabilitation work was prompt, efficient and honest. Immediately after the earthquake, the government appointed an under secretary in the Interior Ministry, Giuseppe Zamberletti, as special commissioner for disaster relief, with wide powers. Public funds for assistance were made available quickly. Local authorities were encouraged to shoulder responsibilities for reconstruction projects, using donations that were flowing in from the United States and European countries. Thousands of homeless persons were relocated in resort hotels on the nearby Adriatic coast and fed in communal kitchens.

But now this nation, which during the last several years has become inured to scandal, is realizing that the clean-hands efficiency that it had thought was shown in the Friuli reconstruction may be a myth.

Last week, Giuseppe Balbo, the chief aide to the government commissioner for Friuli relief, was arrested on charges of extortion, embezzlement and corruption for allegedly having collected kickbacks from a company that supplied prefabricated housing. The official, according to judicial sources, admitted he had accepted money from the prefab manufacturer, the Precasa Corp. of Savona, but asserted that the funds were used to help particularly needy earthquake victims.

A judge is investigating allegations that all or some of the kickbacks were illegally turned over to local organizations of the Christian Democratic party, the governing force that is traditionally strong in Friuli.

Earlier this month, the mayor of the town of Maiano—where at least 130 inhabitants died in the earthquake—was arrested on similar charges. The mayor, Girolamo Bandera, also is accused of having taken cash from the prefab company.

The scandal came first to light when the town council of Maiano rescinded a contract with the company, contending that the prefabricated houses it had furnished were shoddy and much more expensive than those offered by competitors.

Mr. Zamberletti, the former government commissioner for Friuli disaster relief, who is still a member of the Cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti, said last week that his first reactions to the arrest of his chief aide were "despair, shock, surprise." Mr. Zamberletti added, however, that the scandal "should not tarnish the positive image of an administration that in the Friuli emergency has proved efficient."

Fatal Honk In Osaka

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—An irate motorist leaped from his car in a traffic jam here, pulled out a gun and fatally wounded an impatient driver behind him who was honking his horn.

The police said the motorist shot Nobuo Ozaki, 37, with a pistol, shouting: "You're a nuisance. Blast the horn again."

Then he returned to his car and drove away.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Apolitics and the Desert

When an international conference is held, there is a certain excitement when the police have to dash about, pulling down signs describing American UN Ambassador Andrew Young as "the enemy." Even when a meeting is over, it is possible to spend interesting time in debating just what part the fruitful island of Taiwan played in discussions between the United States and mainland China, and when no conference seems possible the stern, immoveable attitudes of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization have a kind of Homeric drama.

Certainly such meetings and non-meetings catch the imagination of the world at large to a greater extent than the scientists and environmentalists gathered in Nairobi to discuss (no one expects any serious action) the gradual drying out of our planet. And yet the facts of Nairobi will doubtless do far more to determine human fate than the emotions of Pretoria, Peking or—if the Middle East should ever gather there—Geneva.

For the desert areas of the world are increasing at a rate of 14 million acres a year. And this is occurring while human technology should be opening the way to more and more areas of cultivation—to draining of marshes, irrigation of dry lands, conquest of the cold, hard lands of the north or the bitterly dry square miles of the south.

Indeed, it is becoming apparent that man and his herds and his cultivation are the principal reasons for the growth of deserts, rather than shifts in the amount of global rainfall. And, instead of coming to grips with this basic question of human survival, mankind is arguing over whether Muslim or Jew, Catholic or Protestant, one tribe or another, Communist or anti-Communist, is to dominate the shrinking cultivable earth. It is as if Achilles and Hector, instead of battling for Troy, fought for a sandhill.

This is almost exactly the fact in what was once Spanish Sahara, where Polisario fights Moroccan and Mauritanian for the dunes. But there the sand covers potash, and potash is valuable to lands where crops can grow. But of what use would potash be if the desert took over the tillable soil? Similarly, is the fight for Ogaden really between Somali and Ethiopian or between the greenery that can support them both and the drought that penetrates, with each year, more and more of the African Horn? Can Palestinian and Israeli work together to make the West Bank blossom, or kill one another over a potential that can never be realized unless they do work together?

Like the habitat meeting in Vancouver and the many environmental conferences that are being held, the meeting on desertification in Nairobi is really far more fundamental than the diplomatic sessions that assemble to talk about boundaries and voting systems and police arrangements. Yet until all these latter political arrangements can be made, there is little hope of confronting man's natural problems. What is necessary is to recognize that the political questions can be compromised; the natural ones cannot. Man cannot argue with the sun, or the clouds, or ice and snow. He must adapt to them—which means that he must come to agreement with his fellows first.

New Season for SALT

President Carter's efforts to improve deteriorating Soviet-American relations seem to be achieving results. His conciliatory Charleston speech in July has now received a public response from President Brezhnev, judged favorable by Washington; and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin has returned from Moscow for a private follow-up. Personal attacks on Carter in the Soviet press have ceased. Both sides are muting public differences. What this means is that the atmosphere is now right, for the first time since January, to move beyond the stalled 1974 Vladivostok accords and to complete SALT II, the critical second Startegic Arms Limitation Treaty. It is a propitious time to give control of nuclear arms priority over other Soviet-American problems.

The major military questions have been settled. But compromising even the secondary issues that remain will require what former Secretary of State Kissinger last year called "bloodletting" in the Pentagon—and, undoubtedly, in the Soviet general staff as well. Brezhnev has just described SALT as "the most important talks" between Moscow and Washington. Carter has suggested that a SALT agreement is the way to "provide a basis for improvement in political relations" and, perhaps, in trade, the key Soviet objective. A whole series of meetings has been scheduled for September between Foreign Minister Gromyko, a full member of the Soviet Politburo, and Secretary of State Vance, starting in Vienna Sept. 8-10, then continuing in New York and Washington, where Gromyko will see Carter as well.

* * *

No one can doubt the personal commitment of Carter, the onetime nuclear submariner, to nuclear disarmament. And Brezhnev clearly has taken personal political risks at home to make détente and arms control the centerpiece of his foreign policy. Carter's Charleston speech sought to allay Soviet suspicions that Washington was reviving a cold war atmosphere or creating in Brezhnev's words "a smokescreen for another round of the arms race." By talking of "confirming and building on the Vladivostok accords" and describing his March proposals as "long-term goals" Carter has now won a promise from Brezhnev to seek "mutually acceptable solutions."

The American-proposed framework for the impending negotiations, agreed at the Vance-Gromyko Geneva meeting in May, has three elements. An eight-year treaty would incorporate most of the major elements of SALT II agreed at Vladivostok in 1974 and Moscow in January 1976. Second, a three-year compromise agreement will be sought on the few disputed aspects of Vladivostok, especially American Cruise missiles and the Soviet heavy ballistics missiles and their Backfire bomber. Some of Carter's controversial March proposals could also be incorporated in this three-year treaty protocol, designed to slow the arms race pending follow-up negotiations on SALT III, to start next year. A third document, containing "principles" for SALT III, would pledge negotiations on the more radical of Carter's March proposals for major reductions in strategic arms.

* * *

None of the issues that now need to be resolved would, if settled by compromise, seriously alter the strategic balance. That is why informed Washington officials believe it possible after the Vance-Gromyko September talks—and, probably, a brief further Vance-Brezhnev negotiation in Moscow—to complete SALT II by the end of the year for signature at a Carter-Brezhnev summit.

This estimate reflects a remarkable change of atmosphere from the severe chill in Soviet-American relations that was felt only a few weeks ago. There is an opportunity here that must be seized. No foreign policy objective of the Carter administration deserves higher priority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Abandoning the Moon

NASA administrators announced the other day that they plan shortly to halt the monitoring here on earth of the remaining Project Apollo instruments operating on the moon. The motive is budgetary, though the amount of money that will be saved—a few hundred thousand dollars—is minuscule in NASA's multi-billion-dollar budget. We believe the decision is unfortunate.

The instruments involved—seismometers at four locations and a gravimeter and geophones at a fifth point on the lunar surface—have functioned far longer than originally expected. For almost half a decade they have been radioing back data on the seismic waves that traverse the moon, indispensable clues to that body's internal structure.

The scientists directly engaged in this study oppose NASA's decision. They point out that the moon is a relatively quiet body compared to earth, and difficult to get information from; there are relatively few moonquakes and they are mainly gentle; meteor impacts are rare. Over the next year or so, the instruments will begin to wear out and stop reporting. But if monitoring is continued for just another year, there will be that much more data available on lunar seismography and structure.

This nation spent close to 30 billion dollars on Project Apollo, the most expensive scientific effort in history. To stop monitoring now to save a few hundred thousand dollars seems a repudiation of the reason for Apollo, and, in a way, a repudiation of one of the finest chapters in American exploration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1902

NEW YORK—President Theodore Roosevelt's recent speeches condemning the trusts and advocating federal control of monopolies, as was to be expected, has caused a cataclysm of discussion throughout the country which increases in proportion to his reiterations. Mr. Roosevelt is arousing the entire country with this issue and impressing Europe as well. He could well be America's most popular president.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1927

WASHINGTON — Card-playing and cigarette-smoking increased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, according to revenue figures which have just been compiled by the government. At the same time statistics show that there was less attendance at cabarets, theaters and concerts. The figures were gathered by the government in its compilation of the total net tax return throughout the country.



'Funny—I Feel Like I Haven't Eaten a Thing!'

The Myth of French Independence

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS.—However much they disagree on other issues, the major French political parties unanimously affirm that to safeguard its independence, France must pursue an independent political foreign policy: i.e., it must maintain and strengthen its nuclear deterrent and keep its armed forces out of the NATO military organization. Only thus, so the argument goes, can France freely decide its policies in a crisis and thereby act as a sovereign, independent power.

Left, center and right—Marchais, Giscard and Chirac—currently espouse these principles as indisputable axioms, although the left's acceptance of the necessity of a *force de frappe* is relatively recent: The 1972 version of its Common Program, now being brought up to date, called for renouncing the *force de frappe* under any form. For the Communists the reversal of position was announced early in the summer by top party officials without any prior warning, but was justified on the basis of the fact that conventional French military power had been neglected and sacrificed to the creation of the *force de frappe;* realistically, therefore, there was no alternative to maintaining it if France wished to preserve its independence and freedom of action.

A Myth

Despite the virtually unanimous consensus in France on the soundness of this reasoning, the fact remains that in any meaningful military-political sense, French independence is a myth. It is true that were the U.S.S.R. —the only conceivable source of aggression—to invade Western Germany, France would be free to decide what course of action to pursue. But whether it chose to react or not, its fate would depend on the outcome.

Any Soviet takeover of Western Germany, implying as it would the defeat of defending NATO forces, would reduce France to satellite status or subject it to Finlandization, even if Soviet troops advanced no further than the Rhine.

In other words, "independent" France depends on its NATO allies to hold the line against Soviet aggression. As for the nuclear deterrent, the presumed guarantor of its independence, in any conflict involving France alone with the U.S.S.R., the *force de frappe* would serve little purpose but to produce what Herman Kahn once termed "preemptive surrender." Meanwhile by weakening NATO through refusing to integrate its forces with the NATO military organization, France renders the conventional military defense of Western Europe against a Soviet attack more difficult and lowers the threshold inhibiting the use of nuclear weapons.

Ironically, despite their posture, French government leaders in the past have been opposed to any U.S. reduction of its NATO forces. It is apparently perfectly natural that the United States should mortgage its independence of action by committing itself to the defense of Western Europe, France included, and by stationing over 200,000 members of its armed forces in the area as an earnest of its commitment.

After all, according to many French, the United States is not acting out of generosity; it is only pursuing its own vital interests. What this argument overlooks is that the United States has other policy options available which would also serve its vital interests. But one would assume that since it is France, not the United States, whose territorial integrity and sovereignty would be directly menaced in the event of Soviet aggression, it has an even more vital interest than the U.S. in strengthening NATO.

Nonetheless, French political leaders continue to celebrate the myth of independence. And, it should be recognized, like all myths, this one too has its uses. For the parties of center and right, it establishes the legitimacy of their claim to maintain the legacy of Gaullism. For the French Communist party, it serves to weaken NATO and thereby strengthen the hand of Soviet policymakers. And for many Frenchmen in the street, it understandably stimulates and nourishes a sense of pride in a nation that once was the dominant power in Europe and which, one hopes, will not have to experience the proverbial fall.

Mr. Jacobs, former editor of the Foreign Policy Association, lives in Paris.

The Helms Case: An Issue of Law

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Griffin Bell, who returns this week from a brief vacation, must deal soon with what may be the prickliest question he has faced as attorney general: whether to let a grand jury indict Richard Helms, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, for perjury.

The case is inevitably an awkward one, requiring as it does another painful look at what American governments did in the name of intelligence. But it is the more difficult for Bell—as it was for the previous attorney general, Edward Levi—because an inner circle of powerful figures in Washington society is applying pressure on behalf of Richard Helms.

As a company town whose business is government, Washington has always had something of a social-political establishment: policymakers, lawyers and journalists who stay as administrations come and go. The makers of postwar American foreign policy are a prominent element now, and Helms is very much a part of that world.

Toasts of Support

He was guest of honor in January, 1975, at a private dinner party that was immortalized by a story in The Washington Post. The guests included Henry Kissinger, Robert McNamara and Averell Harriman; there were toasts of sympathy and support. At other social occasions in Washington, officials dealing with the Helms case have actually found themselves being denounced for "persecuting poor Dick Helms."

The effort to protect Helms took extraordinary form the other day in a newspaper column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. It warned that bringing him to trial on perjury charges could expose "the nation and its recent presidents to obloquy" and "end" intelligence cooperation with our allies. It quoted an "eminent Democrat" as having said that such a prosecution "would be the single most damaging thing that could be done to this country."

The column said a "seasoned" Washington lawyer "with liberal connections" considered the grand jury investigation "an outrage." (Might that possibly be Edward Bennett Williams, who is Helms's lawyer?) It put down the Justice Department lawyers in charge of the grand jury as "youthful investigators." (They are 36, James Madison's age at the Constitutional Convention, and 30; in any event, they act at the attorney general's direction.)

The Helms case, Evans and Novak said, presented a choice between "open government" and national security. If President Carter was concerned about the latter, they suggested, he should instruct Attorney General Bell to prevent an indictment.

The one thought curiously missing from the column was that the law might have something to do with the case of Richard Helms. Indeed, one could read it without having the slightest idea why a law-enforcement official as thoughtful and conservative as Edward Levi would have ordered a grand jury investigation—and why the jury is now, evidently, prepared to return an indictment.

In Senate hearings in 1973, Helms was asked whether the CIA under his leadership had engaged in domestic spying on the anti-war movement. He said it was "not involved"—an answer that the facts of the CIA's widespread domestic spying, disclosed later, showed to be at a minimum grossly deceptive.

In the same hearings, Sen. Stuart Symington asked whether the CIA had tried "to overthrow the government of Chile." Helms answered: "No, sir." Symington continued: "Did you have any money passed to the opponents of [Chilean President] Allende?" "No, sir." In fact, the intelligence investigations later showed that the CIA had given millions in cover funds to anti-Allende forces.

Legal Question

That testimony, widely publicized, raised a legal question that no conscientious attorney general could ignore: Had Helms, under oath, told a knowing and deliberate falsehood on a matter relevant to the business of Congress?

The issue, in short, is one of law—and of law in more than some narrow technical sense. The Helms case tests again whether this country believes what it avowed as recently as Watergate: that the highest officials, like the rest of us, are obligated to obey the law.

Of course there's more to the case than the basic issue of principle. The law of perjury can be complex. The government, if it goes to trial, would have to prove what Helms knew when he answered—which could involve some evidence of CIA business. But disclosure for the limited purpose of law enforcement is a far cry from applying the slogan "open government" to intelligence generally. And the issue of principle—the application of law to those especially sworn to uphold it—remains.

Jimmy Carter, of all presidents, has the least reason to give way to establishment opinion in such a question. He would be foolish in the extreme to interfere with what should be a decision by his attorney general—a decision on the law.

Letters

Out of Proportion

The French government has indicated that disarmament should begin with those countries whose arsenal is most out of proportion with the needs of world strategic balance. That formula contains [an] interesting assumptions, e.g., that maintaining the balance might not entail making war.

But if [as it further indicated] all countries ought to be disarmed completely, it would perhaps be reasonable to have a word first of all with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Two years ago, a U.S. government disarmament specialist estimated that her government had 12 times as many nuclear weapons as would be necessary to destroy the world's population; the Soviet Union is thought to have achieved an even larger overkill multiple. More important, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute judges that those two powers are now on the point of attaining first-strike capability; i.e., either might attack the other first without incurring retaliation that would exceed the tolerable or acceptable, level of destruction.

Such arms are out of proportion not with world strategic balance but with the world itself.

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

Medical Schools

I read Bart Barnes's article, "Medical Schools Reject U. S. Funds" (IHT, Aug. 18) with interest and concern. My concern is that the article might give the impression that the federal government is attempting to pressure U.S. medical schools into accepting unqualified students. Such an impression would be totally erroneous.

As stated in Mr. Barnes's article, passing Part I of the examination of the National Board of Medical Examiners (Part 1, NBME) is one of the criteria for transfer under provisions of the government program.

The Association of American Medical Colleges has described Part 1, NBME, as "a comprehensive, interdisciplinary examination covering: 1) Anatomy, 2) Behavioral sciences, 3) Biochemistry, 4) Microbiology, 5) Pathology, 6) Pharmacology, and 7) Physiology." The minimum passing score on Part 1 corresponds to a percentile rank of 11. That is, the lowest passing grade is a grade that surpasses the grades obtained by approximately 11 per cent of the students enrolled in U.S. medical schools. Therefore, any foreign-enrolled American medical student who has passed Part 1 has scored higher than at least approximately 11 per cent of U.S.-enrolled medical students.

Certainly, such a foreign-enrolled student should not be categorized as unqualified in comparison to a reference group of U.S.-enrolled medical students who have met the U.S. medical schools' respective and highly selective standards of admission.

ZEV WILLIAM E. LABINS,
Extern, Faculté de Médecine
de Rouen, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

A Question

The expulsion of Philip Agee from France on unspecified charges, following his expulsion from the United Kingdom on unspecified charges, demands an answer to the question "Why?"

Concerned Americans Abroad, a London-based group of American citizens, agrees with the explanation given by the eminent former Attorney General of the United States, Ramsey Clark, who said that Philip Agee was expelled from Britain because "He talks too much." Too much for whom?

Philip Agee's exposure of the CIA in his book "Inside the Company: A CIA Diary" has been substantiated by hearings of the U.S. Congress. Agee has continued to make public the information about the CIA whose past secret activities led to the tragedies in Greece, Chile and Vietnam.

Concerned Americans Abroad calls on other Americans resident outside as well as inside the United States to join in condemning the unwarranted harassment of this conscientious American citizen.

RITA MARAN.

London.

A Cover-up On Natural Disasters

By Stephen Rosenfi

WASHINGTON.—The most settled frontier in inte tional life today is the where the sovereign rights nations are challenged in name of the human right their citizens. It'll be made more unsettled by a new that argues that an inte tional agreement should be ten binding governments to vide relief for victims of na disasters in their territory.

The demand arises from dolorous fact that some nat perhaps an increasing nun are for political reasons ave their official gaze from citizens' suffering in both moving disasters, like dro and epidemics, and sudden asters, like floods and hurric

Either the government not wish to advertise its ina to care for its own citizen asking for international ai it fears a drop in touris earnings from other source it has a grievance against ple from the affected regic sector, or something.

The leading case remains of Ethiopia in 1973, when now-gone Selassie govern covered up a drought and fa that may have claimed as as 100,000 lives. Similar c up charges are currently leveled against Ghana and according to the Inter D dent, published by the pa United Nations Associatio New York.

The publication suggests the shaky Ghana re "much-ballyhooed campaig self-reliance makes it awk for the government to admi famine exists and embarr to request foreign assistan

Sovereignty

Why hasn't the United N stepped in? "We are not a government," a key UN o said. "National sovereignty fact of international life we must respect."

Haiti, meanwhile, seem have played down a dr that has produced famine ditions in its poverty-str northwest hinterland again, a regime determin put on its best face for national inspection stands cused of slighting the int of its own citizens.

The dimensions are fi suggested by a UNA report from 1972 to 1976, three-fo of the 42 countries cons the poorest in the world major natural disasters req some measure of interna assistance, and that in a of 89 disasters in that p political considerations ar leged to have limited the government's response.

International relief of now refer to the "second aster" in relief operations, adequate government res adds to nature's toll.

This is the situation conf ed by the new UNA report, i by a group including heavies as George Ball Hubert Humphrey, and en "Acts of Nature, Acts of The Global Response to Na Disasters."

It's full of thoughtful pra suggestions (worked out, i change, in consultation many of the people who'd to carry them out) to im the technological, logistical, nancial and administrative pects of international relief. premise is that merely ke their nose above water so the resources of most poor c tries that they have a legiti claim on extra help for tha mittedly arbitrary part of woes attributable to natural asters.

The more questionable pa the UNA report lies in its posal for an international a ment specifying the "rights obligations" of government assisting victims of natural asters. In evident dismay, report notes that none of articles in the existing Ge Conventions regulates the havior of governments in aster situations. Back to drafting board in Geneva, UNA advises.

But is that trip really n sary? It is hard to avoid feeling that, worthy as this cause may be, there is a su of rights and conventions on international books, and problem is not to add new but to enforce old ones.

I suspect that even the ardent humanitarians and in nationalists among us w agree that there is a finite l to the number and kind of gl obligations that can be hea up on any one nation's p Some selectivity is required these pledges are to have life beyond paper.

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Associated Press.

IN OF AUTUMN—Herdsmen in the region of Appenzell, Switzerland, bringing m their herds from Alpine pastures—an indication of the approach of fall.

Mighty Smithsonian: Magnet or Monster?

By Rich Jaroslovsky

WASHINGTON (AP-DJ)—S. Dillon Ripley, the Smithsonian Institution's secretary, likes to call the conglomeration of museums he runs "the magnet on the Mall."

The nickname may be justified. Last year the Smithsonian drew 21 million people to the exhibits, lectures and other activities that were mostly concentrated along the capital's Mall, or central park. The visitors explored the institution's immense collections, which include the Wright Brothers' first airplane and the world's longest beard (17 1/2 feet); they celebrated at a summerlong outdoor bash called the Festival of American Folklife; they heard singer Tony Bennett and guitarist Les Paul, among others, in Smithsonian-sponsored concerts.

But Smithsonian critics, whose numbers are growing, have other names for the institution. They see it as an overgrown and largely unaccountable creature swallowing millions of federal dollars a year. Some call it "the monster on the Mall."

Mismanagement Charged

With 14 major museums and galleries, more than 4,500 full-time employees and an annual budget exceeding $115 million, the Smithsonian is by far the biggest museum combine in the nation. It got that way through a period of explosive growth that began more than a decade ago and is still going on. But criticism of the institution has kept pace with that growth; the Smithsonian is drawing more fire than perhaps ever before in its 131-year history.

Columnist Jack Anderson and The Washington Post, among others, have published several articles alleging irregularities in Smithsonian financial practices and attacking Mr. Ripley's management. The General Accounting Office, a congressional investigative agency, recently added its own criticism of some Smithsonian activities and called for Congress, which supplies more than 80 per cent of the Smithsonian's budget, to keep a closer eye on the institution.

Where all this will lead isn't clear yet. Frank Thompson, a New Jersey Democrat who heads the House Administration Committee, says there is a growing feeling among legislators that "we ought to know more about the institution than we are being told." Alaska's Ted Stevens, the assistant Senate Republican leader, notes that congressional staff members are investigating the Smithsonian and its relationship to the rest of the federal government, but he adds, "The Smithsonian is a sacred cow, and it isn't exactly the most popular thing in the world to question it."

Smithsonian officials believe that the institution is a target of Congress and the press simply because of its size and lack of political clout—and because, as Mr. Ripley puts it, "we stir up waves" by attracting public attention to Smithsonian activities. They deny charges of mismanagement and questionable fiscal practices; they say the institution has spent its money wisely and effectively. "We feel the taxpayer is getting a good deal," says David Challinor, the Smithsonian's assistant secretary for science.

Agreement on One Thing

Both backers and critics agree that Mr. Ripley is the man most responsible for the Smithsonian's current shape. Since taking charge in 1964, he has transformed the institution. He has obtained funds for six new museums, begun major projects like the monthly Smithsonian magazine, and quadrupled the institution's budget.

The results impress many. "What I see is an institution that serves not only the city but also the world," says Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. "Assuredly it's an incredible happening." E. Leland Webber, director of Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History, calls Mr. Ripley "one of the most skilled museum administrators in the country."

Critics, including some current and former Ripley aides, generally concede the secretary's achievements. But they say that the Smithsonian has sacrificed serious research activity and has lost some of its scientific integrity because of commercialization and the quest for popular acceptance. They also charge that the institution may be involved in too many activities to do them all justice.

Sherman Lee, director of Cleveland's Museum of Art, acknowledges that Mr. Ripley is "extremely successful," but he adds that he "tends to emphasize public relations and show-biz at the expense of depth."

Friends and colleagues regard the 63-year-old Mr. Ripley as a complicated figure. Although he comes from a patrician New York family, was educated at Yale and Harvard, and is a fixture on the Washington social circuit, he has made his mark on the institution chiefly as a popularizer. Smithsonian attendance has more than doubled during his tenure, not only because of new buildings like the cavernous National Air and Space Museum but also because of new attractions at the old museums.

Acquaintances say Mr. Ripley has considerable charm, which has helped him court potential donors and woo legislators. But some say he also has a streak of imperiousness. "He's a very, very complex man," a former aide says. "Dillon is almost excessively brilliant. His range of knowledge is startling. But he's got the arrogance of somebody who's very talented and knows it."

Mr. Ripley rejects such criticism. "It is assumed by some that because I have strong views and express them strongly, I am arrogant," he says. "Just because I think of the social implications of things and dress in Brooks Brothers suits, there's some feeling that I'm an elitist."

Smithsonian officials also dismiss complaints that Mr. Ripley spends too much time away from Washington. From June, 1975, to September, 1976, he spent 255 days either traveling or at Litchfield, Conn., where he has an office and a bird preserve. Officials say that Mr. Ripley, like previous Smithsonian secretaries, is entitled to continue his own scientific studies while in office and that his administrative duties often take him out of town on official business.

Even the secretary's detractors admit he has achieved some major successes. A former assistant recalls a series of meetings several years ago between Mr. Ripley, Smithsonian officials and outside consultants about beginning Smithsonian magazine. "Most people were against it," the aide recalls. "They thought it would fail" because of the volatile nature of the magazine business.

But Mr. Ripley pushed the idea through, the aide says, "mostly by just ignoring advice he didn't want to hear." Instead of being an expensive flop, the magazine has grown in seven years to a circulation of 1.5 million. Last year it earned $2.9 million for its publisher, Smithsonian Associates, the institution's public-education and cultural group.

Complaints of Secrecy

Despite the insitution's federal subsidy of more than $100 million a year, some lawmakers and congressional aides complain that they aren't told enough about its activities. One reason is that the Smithsonian also receives money from private gifts and endowments that it can use without reporting to Congress. "You can't get Ripley to say a damned word about their trust funds," complains Rep. Thompson.

Congressmen are especially irked because the Smithsonian sometimes starts a project with private funds and then transfers it into its federal appropriations request. It used private money, for instance, when it rescued the failing Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design in New York City several years ago. While the takeover wasn't kept secret, the Smithsonian never formally told Congress of its plans. Now it gets $600,000 a year in federal money to run the museum.

Smithsonian officials haven't been "duplicitous" in such use of private money, says Alaska's Sen. Stevens, a member of the Appropriations subcommittee that controls its budget. "They've just not told us," Rep. Thompson observes: "If you don't know anything about it, it's awfully hard to ask the right questions."

Mr. Ripley and other Smithsonian officials contend that lawmakers just haven't been paying enough attention. They say they have been willing to tell Congress whatever it wants to know but that legislators only began to take notice last year when, for the first time, the institution's federal appropriation hit $100 million. "When you get that, that's a kind of magic figure, and you become more visible," says Mr. Challinor, the assistant secretary.

'A Tender Breed'

Although Mr. Ripley rejects most of the criticism of the Smithsonian and himself, he concedes he has been stung by the charges. In fact, he says, he recently consulted a lawyer about suing over what he terms "slanderous" attacks. But he dropped plans for legal action, he says, when the lawyer said he probably couldn't win.

"Politicians understand this [criticism], but museum people don't," he says. "We're a tender breed."

Nonetheless, Mr. Ripley doesn't show any signs of relinquishing his job any time soon. His relations with the Smithsonian's board of regents—which includes the chief justice, the Vice-President, and several congressmen and private citizens—appear good, and he says the board has indicated he can stay on indefinitely.

Besides, he says, he wants to stick around to see how some current projects turn out. The National Zoological Park, a Smithsonian bureau, is undergoing a major expansion and redesign. And the institution is trying to persuade Congress to build a center at Silver Hill, Md., to house the overflow of the 75 million items in its collections. The estimated cost of the center is $21.5 million.

Effort to Halt Growth of Wasteland

'Desertification' Talks Begin in Nairobi

By Boyce Rensberger

OBI, Aug. 29 (NYT).—ittle to halt the diminund possibly enlarge—the area of fertile land a key stage today as ns and scientists from an 90 countries met here opening session of the Nations Conference on fication.

12-day conference, the re- more than two years of ic preparation, is already d as having stimulated a ant global effort on a so newly recognized that m "desertification" still agreed definition.

may differ on words, but know what we are up ," said Mostafa Tolba of secretary-general of the nce and director of the Nations Environmental n, which has its head- s here.

green hills of Africa are ften dusty slopes just a ours' drive in almost any direction from this city of lush vegetation. The slopes support only patches of grass, shrubs and trees, with cattle, goats and camels being led in an increasingly futile search for food.

Intense Pressure

As in large regions of Asia, South America and North America, the mounting demand for food has put such intense pressure to produce on the populations of arid and semi-arid lands in Africa that even the marginal productivity the areas once had is being exhausted and the soil damaged beyond its capacity to regenerate.

According to scientists who prepared a number of background papers for the conference, the problem is not so much one of deserts spreading through natural processes as one of people creating patches of desert by overtaxing the land, creating wasteland.

Despite the severity of the problem, Mr. Tolba said in his opening address to the conference, "mankind is not in the grip of a danger beyond control and the advance of desertification can be brought to a halt."

He noted that the technologies for arresting desertification and for reclaiming deserts already exist and have been proven in several limited places. "It is our conviction that desertification on this planet can be halted by the year 2000," Mr. Tolba said.

Draft Plan

Because most of the scientific groundwork has been completed, the main burden of the conference is consideration of a draft plan of action, a 73-page document containing 20 major recommendations. These are likely to be modified during the conference but, in essence, they call upon individual countries, groups of countries and international organizations to take a variety of steps such as improving livestock management, revegetating destroyed surfaces, developing insurance programs for persons affected by drought and improving resettlement programs for persons displaced by the encroachment of desert areas.

The recommendations were formulated during the last year in a series of regional meetings held around the world and have been submitted to the governments of all countries.

Conference representatives also will explore the financing of efforts to implement the recommendations. Unlike previous UN conferences on such subjects as food and population, specific pledges are not being solicited and no new international agencies are expected to be created.

Rather, Mr. Tolba said, the preparatory committee felt that financing should be carried out through a combination of existing bilateral and multilateral funding arrangements, using existing institutions.

Top Priority

As a first priority, the draft plan calls for the implementation of six international experimental projects to be completed by 1984. These involve 28 countries, 18 of which have already agreed to participate. Two of the most ambitious involve the establishment of green belts along the southern and northern borders of the Sahara Desert. The projected cost of all six projects is $195 million.

As in most previous UN conferences on major global problems, there has been little difficulty in stating what needs to be done. The stumbling block has been the lack of will among governments to take action on what will be long-range projects.

The only political leader to address the opening session of the conference, Daniel Arap Moi, vice-president of Kenya, responded to this concern.

"It is sometimes suggested that much could be done if governments had the courage to act," Mr. Arap Moi said. "I am not sure that it is a question anymore of cowardice or courage. The realities are too compelling. Action simply has to be taken and I am sure this is what governments are here for."

A Cause

Mr. Arap Moi noted a cause of desertification that is a major problem in Kenya, the cutting down of trees for firewood.

In an apparent allusion to the presence here of delegates from both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Arap Moi said he hoped the conference could "avoid unnecessary distraction of political or other nature."

In a letter to the conference read by Mr. Tolba, President Carter noted, "My own country is even now experiencing one of the worst droughts in its history," and said the United States was committed to assisting other countries in the battle against desertification. "The United States," Mr. Carter said, "will do its utmost to support a long-term, effective world effort to protect the earth's natural resources."

WAVERLEY ROOT: Misty Origins of the Lemon

"THE lemon," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, seems to have been unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans and to have been introduced into Spain and the North African countries some time between the years AD 1000 and 1200." Neither Aristophanes nor Virgil had the privilege of consulting the Britannica and so were not warned against exposing their ignorance, the first by writing about it under the name of *axioma persicum* and the second under that of the Median apple.

Theophrastus and Antiphanes also did not know that they did not know the lemon, and were therefore undeterred from writing about it. A painter of walls and a maker of mosaics in Pompeii took the liberty of depicting the unknown lemon (possibly interested in the subject because of its rarity) and by the 4th century, with the Roman Empire still holding its own, not only the fruit but even the tree appeared in mural painting, perhaps because of the exploit of the Roman agricultural writer Palladius, who is credited with having planted the first lemon tree in Italy in that century. The Hebrews were supposed already to have planted lemon trees in Palestine, and they were perhaps also being cultivated in Greece. In the time of Trajan (1st-2d century) lemons were imported from Libya. However, lemons were always rare and expensive in ancient Rome, and it may be that their sporadic cultivation in the Mediterranean basin was abandoned when the empire collapsed, removing the market for them.

The Return

The return of the lemon to Europe was also earlier than the date given by the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It was during the 8th and 9th centuries that lemons were planted in the Sahara by Arab invaders, according to the American anthropologist Lloyd Cabot Briggs (the Portuguese added new varieties there during the 14th to 17th centuries). The Moors are credited with having planted the lemon groves of Andalusia; they had already taken over much of Spain in the 8th century. We may suppose that it was they also who introduced the fruit into Sicily, which they conquered in the same century.

Europe farther north, however, probably did wait until the Crusaders returned from the Middle East to acquire the lemon, not quite at the Britannica's earliest date, AD 1000, but conceivably by its second 1200 (although the word "lemon" entered the English language only in the 14th century).

The confusion of the Britannica may be explained by the ambiguous nature of the lemon itself and by the mystery which clouds its origin. It appeared unwitnessed some time during the evolution of the citrus fruits; it was already being cultivated more than 2,000 years ago, Alphonse de Candolle wrote in 1833—but where? Malaysia, says one authority, but only one. China, say several, but the lemon seems to have been a relatively recent arrival there. Persia, says a third school, but if the lemon started there it should have been present in the Middle East early enough to have been grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon; food historian Georges Blond says that it was not.

No definite date for its presence in Asia Minor is known before 185 BC, when veterans of the Roman legions returned to Italy bringing with them what were apparently the first lemons the Romans had ever seen. It seems to be the majority opinion today that the lemon originated in the Indus Valley, though so far no identifiable seeds have been found there.

Tender and Fussy

In the absence of other data, the conditions under which a plant thrives best often offer a clue to the region where it originated and developed its growing habits; the lemon, perversely, thrives best today under conditions which correspond to none of its suggested places of origin. A tender subtropical evergreen tree which does well in tropical climates provided the conditions are right, it is fussy about those conditions. It likes plenty of water but not plenty of rain (hardly consistent with the theory that it comes from monsoon country), for it is a fertile developer of diseases when drenched.

It also responds badly to sudden fluctuations of temperature—and, subtropical or not, suffers, like humans, from sunburn. Hence its favorite habitat is more or less rainless coasts—in Sicily, which produces 90 per cent of the total Italian lemon crop, or southern California, which produces 80 per cent of the total U.S. lemon crop (Florida is too damp to offer serious competition). The presence of the sea keeps temperatures even and provides humidity from the air rather than from rain (but lemon trees need more, so in California, though the trees never grow more than 40 miles inland, they are extensively irrigated).

The very nature of the lemon is mysterious: is it even a full-fledged species? Linnaeus thought not, and described it as a variety of the citron, calling it *Citrus medica* variety *limonum*; it has since been promoted to full membership in the hierarchy and re-christened *Citrus limon*. Yet its cultivated varieties do not breed true from seed, so to make sure that a lemon tree will produce the same sort of fruit as its parent, it is propagated not from seeds, but by budding, often on rootstock of the sour orange tree. Some botanists suggest that the lemon is a hybrid, possibly of the citron and the lime.

Three Groups

Pure-bred lemons, if that is what they are, fall into three groups: common or acid lemons, which are the commercial varieties we all know, rough lemons, used chiefly as rootstock for other citrus fruits (except other lemons), and sweet lemons, which are horticultural curiosities. They produce the effect less of sweetness than of insipidity, and in fact they do not contain more sugar than other lemons, but only less acid (these seem to have been the kind into which the ladies of Louis XIV's court used to bite from time to time to keep their lips attractively red).

The lemon is something of an anomaly in being an important food which is nevertheless almost never eaten in toto by itself. India does preserve green or very young lemons in mustard oil flavored with exotic spices. Morocco has a specialty of salted lemons, provocatively aromatic, and even in staid England, after the conquest of India gave Britons a liking for spicy dishes, lemons were pickled, "hotted up," Elizabeth David wrote, "with horseradish and mustard flour." But ordinarily lemons enter cooking only through their juice (it was one of the first flavorers of soda water, about 1840; it is the fourth most popular kind of sherbet in the United States after orange, pineapple and lime, and it is at its most subtle in deserts like soufflés and their peel (but housewives are beginning to distrust lemon rind now that they know it is brought to a bright golden color with ethylene gas and preserved by diphenyl) and even their flowers, whose worst use is perhaps that of being floated on hot onion soup.

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building of Bucharest Falls hind Ceausescu's Deadline

HAREST, Aug. 29 (AP).—construction of Bucharest under way but the Romapital will show signs of the 4 earthquake for years. have been told to finish ng by Dec. 31 but that e seems unrealistic.

9-second earthquake killed ersons and injured 11,300. nian President and Com- party leader Nicolae cu decreed the deadline 000 construction workers nade impressive strides. stern sources predict the repairs will take until next summer to complete.

Among signs of trouble:

• Waste and delays in reconstruction provoked strong rebukes from Mr. Ceausescu last month. He ordered workers to speed up the work and said most repair jobs must be completed in October.

• Reports of shoddy repairs have caused anxiety among citizens, who fear that hasty and superficial reconstruction could lead to a greater disaster in the next earthquake, Western sources reported. Bucharest has had six other major quakes this century.

• Four persons were killed in June when a fund-raising variety show for earthquake victims turned into a riot. Officials sold twice as many tickets as there were seats at the 65,000-place stadium.

• Those who were turned away clashed with police. Bucharest's police chief and two high Communist party officials were fired.

• Householders and private apartment dwellers have been expected to pay for their own repairs. The bills have caused some dismay. "I had to replace a brick wall at my home," said a secretary, 30. "The state insurance covered only a third of the bill. The rest comes out of my pocket."

• Even families in state-owned apartments are being urged to do their own repairs, an acknowledgment the government cannot handle all the jobs.

About 30,800 apartment blocks and housing units—more than half of Bucharest's dwellings—were damaged in the quake. Thirty-two apartment buildings collapsed, 900 buildings had to be demolished and 1,850 other buildings were evacuated because of structural or other heavy damage, Romanian officials said.

The ruined apartment blocks in central Bucharest will not be replaced for at least three years but 5,000 extra apartments are being built this summer in the suburbs to replace new housing that was given to families evacuated from their destroyed dwellings.

Although Mr. Ceausescu has estimated total damages from the earthquake at $2 billion, the largest losses apparently were in housing rather than industry.

"There's no doubt that the earthquake set them back tremendously in housing but industrial and agricultural losses appear to be minimal. Romania's economic growth rate probably won't be much affected," a diplomat predicted.

Relief aid estimated at $50 million was sent to Romania in the weeks after the quake. The United States led the contributions with a $20-million grant to build hospitals, provide medical equipment and purchase machinery and tools for the construction industry.

., Japan gin Talks A-Plant

O, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Japan United States today that proposed nuclear recycling would never jeopardize t Carter's nonproliferation

speech at the opening of four days of nuclear osuke Uno, director-gen- the Science and Tech- Agency, said the Carter nd Japan's peaceful uses ar energy are compatible. d: "Japan, as the world's ion baptized with atomic as the three-point non- policy of not producing, essing and not importing weapons." He asked the States to approve Japan's reprocess spent nuclear a plant at Tokai Mura, Tokyo.

U.S. negotiator Gerald id in an opening speech was confident that "a lement is possible."

se sources said both sides ided to work out a com- plan by Thursday to Japan to start operating million Tokai Mura plant. contends that the estab- of a nuclear fuel re- system is vital for the

Carter administration is d that large quantities of m, a by-product usable ucing weapons, may be d abroad.

needs U.S. approval of ure since it depends en- the United States for nt of natural uranium. alks, begun with a meet- een Mr. Carter and Japa- mier Takeo Fukuda in- ton last March, have to produce an agreement.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

... of Nye Pharr, August 30, ...

And the Environment

Wanted: A Bill of Rights for Tourists

By Robert J. Dunphy

NEW YORK (NYT).—The worldwide tourist industry should end its "dangerous overexploitation of the environment" and assume increasing responsibility "for guarding each country's resources instead of being the great spoliator," the International Association of Scientific Tourism experts was told at a recent meeting in Athens.

The warning was issued by a Greek architect and carried in the international travel trade publication, Le Répertoire des Voyages, but the words reflect mounting worldwide criticism of what environmentalists refer to as "the depredations of mass tourism."

Here are some recent developments:

• At a meeting in Hamburg, an international convention of ecologists demanded that government officials around the world put a stop to the wholesale takeover of sites on seacoasts, lakefronts and riverbanks for conversion into tourist accommodations.

• In Madrid, the Spanish government has announced that the Altamira caves, containing some of the world's finest prehistoric wall paintings, will be opened to the public after having been closed for almost a year. The caves were shut down after officials discovered that the changes in temperature and the humidity generated by some 4,000 visitors daily were causing serious damage to the works. A limit of 500 visitors a day will be imposed pending the installation of equipment designed to keep the temperature and humidity at a constant level. In France, the equally impressive Lascaux caves in the Dordogne have been closed for the same reason since 1972 to all except scientists and art historians. A replica of the caves has been erected above ground on the site so that tourists can see the paintings as they last appeared when open to the public.

• In Italy, some 50 cities have barred all vehicular traffic from the "historical" center of town and converted the areas into pedestrian zones to prevent further deterioration to the buildings and antiquities, caused by pollution. And the ancient Roman city of Pompeii, engulfed by lava centuries ago, is now facing destruction by vandals, weeds and hordes of tourists. The Italian government has appropriated more than $4 million for the protection and preservation of the ruins south of Naples.

• In France, 37 beaches have been given the classification D (bad quality) because of pollution from overdevelopment and an additional 144 were classified as C (temporarily bad quality). A ray of hope was seen in a government notation that the number of D beaches had decreased since 1973 as a result of anti-pollution efforts.

• Fabian Chavez, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce for tourism, told representatives of the 100-nation world tourism organization meeting in Spain that world tourism "is more than a commercial activity; it is a trust, and all of us are responsible for its exercise." Mr. Chavez, who heads the U.S. Travel Service, urged that the WTO adopt a tourist bill of rights outlining the rights of the tourist and the corresponding responsibilities of governments and the industry.

• In Greece, the national tourism organization has embarked on a nationwide program to protect traditional settlements and customs and to spread the impact of tourism to less-crowded parts of the country. As part of the project, 15 villages in outlying areas of Greece are being rehabilitated to lure tourists away from the huge resort complexes —"tourist concentration camps," in the words of one government official—that blanket the environs of Athens.

Reaction against the abuses of mass tourism is not confined exclusively to environmentalists or to people who write letters to newspapers, a recent London seminar was told. In Britain alone, delegates to a meeting of the British Travel Authority learned, "The opposition to tourism comprised a powerful lobby, highly placed and highly vocal." This public outcry against tourists crowding out Londoners in restaurants and buses reached such a frenzy this year that a columnist for the Evening Standard called for a tax on visitors from abroad.

Scot Wins Guitar Contest

BENICASIM, Spain, Aug 29 (AP).—David Russell of Glasgow won the 11th international Francisco Tarrega guitar competition, the jury said last week. Hisakasi Anri Shibata of Japan won the second prize and his countryman Turo Kannari placed third.

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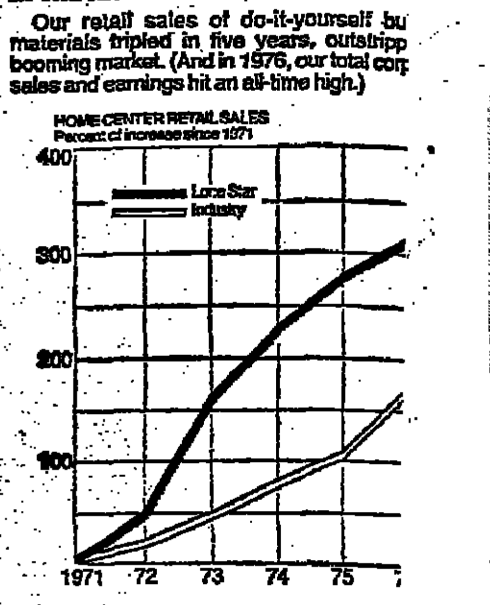
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1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39⅝	32¾	ACF	2	10	30	33¾	33⅛	33⅛—	⅜
23¼	17⅛	AMF	1.24	8	133	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
15⅝	12⅞	APLCp	1	6	66	14½	14¼	14½+	½
58¾	36¾	ARASv	1.45	10		40	40	40	
23⅞	17¼	ASA	.80			18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
12⅞	9⅞	ATOInc	.40	6	16	9⅝	9¾	9⅞	
50⅝	39⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	14	113	49	48¾	49⅞+	⅛
3⅛	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	5		3	3	3 —	⅛
13¼	11⅞	AdmEx	1.15e		82	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
5	3⅞	AdmMl	.15e	7	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15⅞	9⅞	Addrsg	.10e	21	63	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38⅞	29⅝	AetnaLf	1.60	6	567	35⅞	35	35⅜+	⅜
56¼	44⅝	AetnaLf pf	2		4	53⅞	53½	53½—	⅛
20	15⅛	Ahmans	.80	5	22	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2¾	Aileen		58	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
35⅞	27	AirPrd	.20b	10	190	27⅞	27¼	27¾+	⅜
15⅛	11½	AirbFrt	.70	11	26	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅜
34⅛	26¼	Airco	1.35	6	17	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
16⅛	14¼	Akzona	1.20	44	13	15¼	15	15 +	¼
18⅞	14⅞	AlaGas	1.40	6	3	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
116½	112	AlaP pf	11		z780	116¼	116¼	116¼+	1½
105⅛	93	AlaP pf	9.44		z30	u106	106	106 +	¼
95	89½	AlaP pf	8.16		z1000	94¼	94¼	94⅜+	⅜
95¾	89½	AlaP pf	8.28		z20	95¼	95¼	95¼+	1¼
22	15	Alaskin	.65	9	37	17¼	16¾	17¼+	⅜
20⅛	16	Albany	.80	5	197	16	16	16 —	⅛
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	13	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25¼	19⅞	Albertsn	.80	9	4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
29½	23⅜	AlcanAl	1.40	9	78	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞+	⅜
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96	5	18	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
22⅞	16⅛	AlconLb	.32	14	46	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
8⅛	5⅜	Alexdr	.40	7	12	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
15⅞	11⅞	AllgCo	.60a	6	30	14¼	14	14 —	½
25⅛	18⅝	AllgLd	1.28	10	15	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
42⅛	37½	AllgLd pf	3		3	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	
22⅝	19⅞	AllgPw	1.66	9	154	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
16	12¾	AllenGp	.70	7	103	15¼	14¾	15¼+	⅞
26⅞	20	Allergan	.40	11	71	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝+	⅛
51⅜	38⅞	AldCh	1.80	9	95	43¼	42½	43 +	⅛
14⅝	12¼	AldMnt	.72	7	32	12¾	12¾	12¾	
12⅞	10	AlldPd	.60e		16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19⅝	AlldStr	1.10	7	19	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	AlldSup			58	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
33¾	23½	AllisCh	1.10	5	123	27⅞	27	27⅞+	⅝
11¼	8⅝	AllrtAut	.60b	5	73	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19	12¼	AlphPrt	.72	4	19	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
59⅛	44½	Alcoa	1.80	9	227	47⅞	46¾	47¼+	1
36¼	24⅛	AmSug	2	8	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
59¼	36⅞	Amax	1.75	10	60	39⅞	39¼	39⅝+	⅝
141	97	Amax pf	5.25		60	97	97	97 —	2
57¾	42⅝	Amax pf	3		8	45½	45½	45½	
30⅞	21⅝	AMBAC	1.30	8	15	27¼	27½	27¾+	½
14	10⅞	Amcord	.80	7	54	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
24⅞	17½	Amrce	1.20	6	3	20½	20½	20½	
41⅛	33¾	Amrc pf	2.60		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
37⅞	29⅞	AHess	.60b	6	293	31⅞	31¼	31⅞+	⅞
82	66½	AHes pf	6.50		43	72⅞	71¾	72⅞+	⅞
24	18⅞	AAirFilt	.56	8	21	18⅞	18½	18½—	½
14¼	9	AmAir		4	94	10¼	10	10¼+	⅜
5	2⅝	AmAir wt			31	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅞	21	AAir pf	2.18		28	22⅛	22	22 —	¼
16⅛	13⅛	AmBaker	1	6	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
48⅛	43	ABrnds	3.04	9	57	46	45⅞	46 +	⅛
26	23½	ABrdpf	1.70		6	25⅜	25	25 —	⅛
47⅛	37	ABdcst	1	8	350	41⅞	40¼	41 +	1⅛
14¼	10⅛	ABldM	.50	7	3	12	12	12	
41⅞	37⅞	AmCan	2.50	7	64	39⅞	39⅛	39¾+	½
24⅛	22¼	ACan pf	1.75		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1¾	ACentry			22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	16	ACredt	1.10	5	17	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
29¾	25⅞	ACyan	1.50	9	228	26¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
27⅞	23¼	ADstTel	.96	10	102	26	25¾	26 +	⅛
8½	6⅞	ADualVt			7	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
14⅞	13¼	ADul pf	.84a		1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
25¾	23	AElPw	2.06	9	318	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.20	13	117	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
15¼	12⅝	AFamily	.50	7	84	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4	2⅞	AmFnSys		5	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
25⅝	23½	AGlBd	1.96e		43	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
19	16⅞	AGnCv	1.32		25	17⅞	17⅞	17¾+	⅛
21¾	17¼	AGenIns	.68	5	114	19⅞	19¼	19⅛+	⅛
30	25⅞	AGln pf	1.80		23	27⅞	27¼	27¼+	⅛
22¼	17⅞	AGln pf	.90		10	20	19¼	20 +	⅛
10⅛	9¼	AHeritLf	.36	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
26⅝	17	AmHoist	1	5	27	18¼	18	18⅛+	¼
32¼	24⅞	AHome	1.20	16	655	29⅛	28⅞	29 +	⅛
31	22	AmHosp	.56	14	514	24⅞	23⅞	24¾+	1⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst			7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
16	10⅞	AMI	.24a	8	79	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
11⅞	8	AMedcp	.15	5	82	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
5⅛	3¾	AmMotrs		6	130	4	3⅞	4	
47⅞	40	ANatR	2.80	7	62	42	41⅞	41⅞	
16⅞	10¾	AShip	.60	6	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
36⅞	25¼	AStand	1.78	8	111	34⅛	33¾	34 +	⅜
11	6¼	ASteril	.30	15	77	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
34⅞	29¼	AmStrs	2.10	7	57	34¼	34	34¼+	1¼
65¾	60⅛	ATT	4.20	9	996	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞—	⅛
68⅞	64¾	ATT pf	4		8	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞+	⅛
51⅞	48⅞	ATT pf	3.64		5	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
52⅛	49¼	ATT pf	3.74		200	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞+	½
13⅞	11⅝	AWatWk	.76	5	8	13⅛	13	13	
14⅞	13⅝	AWat pf	1.25		z100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	7	16	15¾	15½	15½	
12⅛	9⅝	AmesD	.40	4	5	11	11	11	
35	27	Ametek	1.40	10	39	31	30¾	31 +	⅝
17¼	14⅞	Amfac	1	11	16	15¼	15	15⅛	
18⅝	11½	AMIC	.70	5	x14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅜
30⅝	24¼	AMPInc	.48	16	111	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
13⅞	10⅛	Ampco	.60	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11¼	7⅞	Ampex		11	203	10⅞	10	10 +	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	AmrepCp			9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
26⅞	19⅞	Amstar	1.35	7	26	21	20⅞	21	
59⅝	44	Amsted	2.20	9	6	55	54⅞	55 +	¼
9⅝	5⅝	Amtel	.44	9	x18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
37⅞	26⅛	AnchrH	1.50	7	x22	28	27¾	27¾+	⅛
26¼	20⅛	AndClay	1	7	51	20⅛	d20	20⅛	
7⅛	6	Angelica	.34	7	44	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	8	23	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	AnsulCo	.52t		2	9	9	9 +	⅛
28¾	16⅞	Apache	.70	12	46	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
49¼	32¾	ApcoOil		11	103	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1½	ApecoCp			27	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
19⅞	16⅛	ApldDig		16	245	18¾	16⅞	18⅞—	⅛
44⅞	25⅝	ApldDig pf	7		14	42	41⅛	41⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	ApplMg		53	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17¾	13½	ArcataN	.68	6	49	13½	13¼	13¼	
31	28⅞	ArcatN pf	2		3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
21⅝	15¼	ArchrD	.20b	9	163	19⅛	19	19⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	ArcticEnt		10	166	5⅝	5½	5⅛	
3½	2⅜	Aristar			12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	ArizPSv	1.46	7	80	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
120	114	AriPpf	10.70		z90	117	117	117 +	½
12	9⅝	ArkBest	.52b	5	8	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
35⅞	28⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	9	20	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	ArlenRty			50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4¾	Armada		6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
32⅞	22⅞	Armco	1.80	9	79	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
30¼	26¾	Arm pf	2.10		4	27	27	27	
27⅞	19¼	ArmstCk	1	11	123	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
34⅛	21	ArmRu	1.20	4	x16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
22¼	17¼	AroCorp	1b	6	7	19¼	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
19¼	14⅝	Arvin	.80	3	29	15⅞	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
23⅞	15	Asarco	.80	8	147	16	15¾	15¾—	⅛
37⅞	29¾	AshlOil	1.90	6	164	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
33⅞	24	AsdDG	1.50	9	8	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
16⅛	13	Athlone	.80	6	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	AlcoMtg			6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅝	21¾	AtCyEl	1.62	9	54	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
61⅞	50	AtlRich	2	10	810	54	53⅝	53⅝+	⅛
74⅞	63¼	AtlRc pf	2.80		7	65	64⅞	64⅞+	¼
20⅞	19⅛	AtlasCp		9	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¾
30⅛	21½	AutoDta	.40	17	51	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
10⅛	7⅜	Autmtn	.40	7	9	10	9⅞	10	
18⅛	13	AvcoCp		3	105	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	¼
1¼	5-16	AvcoCp wt			26	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-32
49⅞	41⅝	Avco pf	3.20		1	44½	44½	44½	¼
50⅞	49⅝	Avco pf	4.20		5	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝+	⅝
23⅞	16⅞	Avery	.44	11	27	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅞
20⅝	16	Avnet	.70	6	x117	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
52⅛	43⅞	Avon	2.20	16	234	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	
		B							
2¾	1⅝	BTMtg			216	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
59⅞	28¾	BabkW	1.80a	14	1076	59¼	59⅛	59⅞—	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Bache	.40	9	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	
13⅛	9⅝	Bakerln	.36	7	52	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
53⅛	42½	BakrIntl	.64	12	19	47	47	47	
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
21⅛	16	BallCo	1	7	16	19¼	16⅞	19⅛+	⅛
29⅝	17⅞	BallyMf		7	176	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅝
28⅛	24¾	BaltGE	2.16	10	42	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
26	15⅝	BanCal	.60	15	18	20½	20	20 +	⅛
18⅛	12⅞	Bandag	.40	10	13	14⅛	14½	14½	
22	11⅞	BangPnt		5	26	20⅛	20	20 —	1
26⅛	15	BanP pf	1.25		6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	¼
38	21⅞	BanP pf	2		5	36	35⅞	36 +	⅛
33	32	BnkNY	2.32	6	17	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞+	⅜
15⅛	13¼	BkofVa	.88	12	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
30⅛	22⅛	BankAm	.94	10	165	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
42	35⅛	BankTr	3	8	55	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞—	⅛
29⅞	27⅜	BnkT pf	2.50		8	29	28¾	29 +	¼
38¾	31⅛	Barber	1.60	12	3	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
14	10¼	BardCR	.28	10	37	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp	.90	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	BasicInc	1	5	8	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
42	26¾	BatesMf	.80	8	253	36⅛	33⅞	36 +	2⅛
39⅞	29¼	BaaschL	1	9	x26	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
40⅞	28¼	BaxtTrv	.30	18	426	36¼	35⅞	36¼+	¼
3⅛	1⅝	BayColP			36	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
24⅝	21	BaySfG	1.96	6	7	23¼	23⅛	23¼+	¼
32⅞	25¾	Bearing	.60	10	104	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
28⅞	22¼	BeatFds	.76	12	730	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝+	⅝
138	121¼	BeatFd pf	4		1	125	125	125	2½
31	22¼	Beckmn	.32	15	42	29¼	28⅞	29	
34⅞	25½	BectnD	.60	13	796	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
30⅛	19⅝	BeerhA	1	10	88	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+	⅛
9⅛	5	Beker			79	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
34⅛	23¼	BelcoP	1	5	58	29¾	29	29⅛+	⅛
26¼	20⅛	Belden	1.32	7	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
8½	6⅞	BeldnH	.36b	9	18	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
23	17⅝	BellHow	.84	22	23	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
6¼	4⅝	BellInd	.05a	5	43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
53⅞	45¼	BellCd	4.08	9	8	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	
23⅛	19¼	Bemis	1.20	6	9	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
47	36	Bendix	2	7	193	37½	37	37⅞—	½
27	21	BenfCp	1.60	7	265	22⅞	22	22⅛+	⅝
60⅞	47½	Benef pf	4.30		134	53	51⅞	53 +	1¼
117	96⅛	Benef pf	5.50		z10	98	98	98 +	1
2¼	1⅝	BnfStM			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	BengtB	.03e	12	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	BerkevP		11	55	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25⅛	17⅞	BestLd		9	53	25	24¾	24⅞	
40⅝	20⅛	BethStl	1	10	549	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
34⅝	27⅞	BigThr	.40b	16	67	32	31¼	32 +	⅛
20⅝	15⅞	BlackDr	.48	15	359	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝+	⅝
19⅛	15⅞	Blairn	1	6	123	19½	19	19¼+	½
21¼	15⅝	BlissL	1b	7	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
23⅛	18	BlockH	1.25	11	189	22⅞	22⅞	22½+	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	BlueB	1.20	5	40	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
6	4	Bluebrd	.20	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5¼	3	BobbieBr			45	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
59⅞	37⅞	Boeing	2	8	226	56⅛	55¼	56⅛+	1
29¼	27¼	Boeing wt			3	28	27¼	28 +	⅛
33	24⅝	BoiseC	1.10	7	423	25⅞	24	25⅛+	⅛
36⅝	31¼	Borden	1.56	8	96	33	32¼	32⅞+	⅝
33⅞	25¼	BorgW	1.60	6	42	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
5	3¼	Bormans		5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28⅝	25⅝	BosEd	2.44	11	64	26½	26⅛	26⅝	
102½	92	BosE pf	8.88		z200	97	97	97 —	¼
13½	12	BosE pr	1.17		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16	14¼	BosO pr	1.46		7	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
11⅛	8	Braniff	.30	6	x286	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
41	31⅞	BraunC	.60	6	36	30⅛	29	30 —	½
33⅞	24	BrigSt	.92a	11	40	25⅞	25⅛	25¾+	⅝
34⅝	28½	BristM	1.10	13	213	34⅜	33	34⅜+	¾
44	37	BristM pf	2		6	41¾	41⅛	41⅛+	¼
16	13	BritPet	.3e	14	311	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
25⅛	27¼	BrkwGl	1.40	6	14	28¼	27¾	27⅞—	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	BkyUG	1.80	7	13	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
10⅛	3⅞	BwnShp	.30	10	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	
23	19¼	BwnGp	1.40	7	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	¼
17	7⅝	BwnFer	.40	10	78	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
17⅛	12¼	Brnswk	.60	7	87	14	13⅞	14	
27¼	18⅛	BrushW	1	6	90	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
27⅛	18⅛	BucyEr	.64	10	99	20⅛	19¼	19⅞+	⅛
23	18⅛	BuddCo	1.60	4	53	21	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
62	55⅞	BuddCo pf	5		z10	58	58	58	
6⅞	5⅛	BudCa pf	.60		2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅞	8⅛	Budget	.24b	6	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	¼
41⅞	25⅛	BuffFo	1.40a	8	6	37	36⅛	36⅞—	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Bulova			11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
13	11⅛	BundyCp	.88	6	12	12⅛	12	12	
23¼	20⅛	BunkHll	1.86		8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
12¼	8	BunkRa		8	76	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	BnkR pf	1.50		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
30	22⅛	BurlInd	1.40	7	61	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
53	41⅞	BurlNo	1.60	6	108	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛+	⅛
8	7⅞	BrlNo pf	.55		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
51¼	48⅞	BrlNo pf	2.85		4	49	48⅞	49 +	⅛
23⅛	17	Burndy	.66	11	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
91¼	54⅝	Burrghs	.80	15	187	71¾	71	71⅝+	⅝
23⅛	15⅛	Buttes	.08e	5	40	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
		C							
62¼	54⅞	CBS	2	9	446	55⅞	54⅞	55 +	¼
9⅛	7⅛	CCI Corp		10	56	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	CIRH Inv		145	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
40⅛	24	CITFn	2.40	9	37	34¼	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	CLCAm	.24	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9⅝	CMI Inv		6	56	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	CNA Finl		7	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
16	13⅝	CNA pf	1.10		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅞	12	CNAI	1.08a		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
54⅞	44½	CPC	2.50	10	262	53¼	53	53⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	CTS	.70	7	29	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
49⅝	40⅛	CabotC	1.60	5	38	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	⅛
5⅝	3½	Cadence		5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅞	4	Caesars			83	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
9⅝	8	CalFinl		6	102	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
20⅞	18	CalPUt	1.64	10	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
18	12⅞	Callhn	.35b	18	28	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	CamerB		3	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
30⅛	23	CmpRL	.60a	25	5	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
39⅞	36⅜	CamSp	1.48	12	19	37⅞	37	37⅛—	
24¼	20⅝	CampT	.88	7	6	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	CdnPac	.93e	5	83	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅞	8	CanalR	.64	18	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57	44¼	CapCitis	.20	10	28	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛+	¾
25	19⅛	CapHold	.60	11	278	23¼	23	23	
1⅛	13-16	CapitMtg			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
40⅝	32	Carbor	1.04	8	6	35	34⅝	35 +	½
3¼	2⅝	CarlingO		31	6	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	
25	15⅝	Carlisle	1	7	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
70⅛	62⅛	CaroCO	5		z70	67	66⅛	66⅛	
6⅛	5⅝	CaroFrg	.20	8	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅝	21⅞	CaroP	1.72	8	403	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	½
41⅝	34	CarTec	2.40	6	18	38⅝	37⅝	37¾—	⅛
20⅛	15⅝	CarrCp	.80	8	101	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15	12½	CarrGn	.98e		x4	13¼	13½	13¼+	⅛
22	16⅝	CartHaw	.90	9	18	18	17⅝	18 +	¼
38	32	CartHw pf	2		3	33½	33⅛	33½	
8	6⅛	CartWall	.40	7	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8	CascNG	.50r	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	CastlCk	.80b	7	23	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
59⅛	48⅞	CatrpTr	1.50	11	608	51	50⅛	50⅞—	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	CecoCp	.72	25	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
53	42⅛	Celanse	2.80	11	203	42¼	d41⅝	41⅞—	⅞
15⅛	10⅞	Centex	.06	9	243	14⅛	14	14⅛+	¼
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.26	9	277	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
22⅝	19⅝	CenHud	1.80	7	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅝	17⅝	CenIlLt	1.40	10	16	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅛
32¾	30½	CnILt pf	2.87		z1000	32	31¾	31¾—	¼
30⅛	28¾	CnILt pf	2.62		z200	29¼	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS	1.28	10	44	15	14⅞	15	
29⅛	23⅝	CenLaE	1.40	8	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	¼
17¼	15⅝	CeMPw	1.40	9	41	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
15⅝	12⅛	CenSoya	.70	9	24	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
27¼	23¾	CenTel	1.50	10	13	26⅛	26¼	26¼—	⅛
30⅝	27¼	CentrDat	1b	11	45	29⅝	29¼	29¼+	¼
28¼	19⅝	Crt-teed	.70	9	32	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
30⅛	25⅝	CessAir	1.20	7	24	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛+	⅝
27⅝	19	Chmpln	1.10	7	69	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅛	20	Chmlpf	1.20		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
14⅝	9¾	ChamSp	.68	9	90	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
5	3⅝	ChartCo	.08	6	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
32¼	28	ChrtNY	2.12	6	23	30¼	30	30⅛—	⅛
10	6¼	ChasFd	.70e		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅝	29⅝	ChasM	2.20	9	193	31⅛	31⅜	31⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	ChaseT			20	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7¼	5⅝	Chelsea	.40	10	20	6⅜	6¼	6¼+	⅛
43⅝	28	Chemin	1.50	25	1263	u43⅞	42⅝	43⅜+	⅞
47⅛	40	ChmNY	3	6	20	43⅝	43¼	43⅝—	⅛
26⅞	20⅝	ChesePn	.84	18	x93	23	22¼	23 +	¾
43⅞	35	Chessie	2.32	7	26	35⅝	35½	35⅝+	⅜
64	53½	ChiBrl	1.80	8	9	53⅛	d53⅝	53⅛—	½
10⅝	6⅝	ChiMlw			35	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	
16⅛	12⅛	ChiMlw pf			6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
30⅝	20⅛	ChiPneT	2	19	29	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
6⅝	3⅛	ChkFull			17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	ChrisCft		6	323	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
22	12⅝	ChrCft pf	1.40		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
17⅝	14⅛	Chromal		6	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
22	14⅝	Chrysler	1	3	552	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
28⅝	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	10	496	u29⅛	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	CinnGE	1.84	8	52	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
51	47⅛	CinG pf	4		z130	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞+	⅛
110½	104	CinG pf	9.28		z500	109	109	108 +	1⅝
112	105⅛	CinG pf	9.52		z500	109	109	109 +	1⅝
41⅞	34¼	CinMil	1.40	9	4	39	39	39	
34	25⅛	Citicrp	1.06	9	165	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
63	52⅛	CitiesSv	3	6	73	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞+	⅛
16⅛	12⅞	CityInv	.80	6	160	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	¼
⅛	1-16	CityInv wt			13	3-32	3-32	3-32+	3-32
28⅛	24⅝	CityIn pf	2		43	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
16⅛	11⅝	CityIn pf	1.10		35	11¼	11¼	11⅝—	¼
43¼	33	ClarkE	1.80	7	90	35¼	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
19⅛	14	ClarkOil	.50	9	25	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
71	52⅝	ClvClf	1.80a	9	13	53¼	52⅝	52⅞—	⅝
35⅝	32	ClevEl	2.64	7	69	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞+	¼
130⅛	123⅛	ClvEl pf	12		z410	128	127⅞	128 +	1
14⅝	10⅞	Clevepk	.60	9	29	11⅞	11	11⅝+	⅝
13⅛	10⅛	Clorox	.60	9	595	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
14⅛	8⅞	CluetPea	.50	5	69	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	CluetP pf	1		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅛	13⅛	CstSrGs	.30	7	366	21⅛	20	20⅞+	1
30	22¼	CstSG pf	1.83		12	27	26¾	27 +	⅞
26½	17⅝	CstSG pf	1.19		27	23⅞	23	23½+	⅞
9⅞	7⅛	CocaBtl	.40a	11	129	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
40⅞	35⅛	CocaCol	1.54	16	202	40⅛	39¼	39⅞+	⅜
20⅛	14¼	ColdwBk	.72	6	15	18	17⅝	18 +	¼
12⅞	9⅝	ColeNat	.60	6	2	11	11	11	
8	5⅛	Coleco		8	76	6⅛	5¾	6⅛+	¼
37⅛	23⅝	ColgPal	1	12	151	25	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
53	48	ColgP pf	3.50		z520	53	51½	52¼—	⅛
13	10	CollAlk	.64	7	18	10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
10	7⅛	CollinF	.24	5	48	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅛
33¼	24¼	ColPenn	1	10	276	32¼	31⅞	32⅛+	⅞
24⅛	19⅛	ColnSt	1.45	7	9	19¼	d19	19 —	⅛
59¼	46⅛	ColtInd	2.50	7	12	47½	46¾	47 —	⅛
31	25⅝	Colt pf	1.60		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
32⅝	28	ColGas	2.24	8	60	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
62⅛	58	ColGs pf	5.48		1	59¾	59¾	59¾	
17⅝	7⅝	ColuPict		5	187	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
28⅛	25	ColSOh	2.20	7	51	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
116	110	CSO pf	10.52		z100	113	113	113	
28⅝	26¼	CoSO pf	2.42		1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	⅛
23¼	19	CombC	.10e	7	15	21⅝	20⅞	21 +	⅛
63½	45⅝	CmbEn	2.20	17	28	59¼	59	59 +	¼
52¼	43	CmE pf	1.70		1	u52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	1⅝
21⅝	17½	CmbEq	.10	14	50	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
32⅛	28½	CmwE	2.40	9	967	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝	
23	19⅛	CwE pf	1.42		3	21	21	21 —	⅛
23⅝	21⅛	CwE pf	1.90		4	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
25⅛	23⅞	CwE pf	2		10	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
28⅛	27	CwE pf	2.37		5	28	28	28	
35⅛	30⅝	CwE pf	2.87		5	33	33	33	
8⅛	5⅝	CornwOil			239	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
19⅞	10¼	ComO pf	1.72		25	13¼	13	13	
37⅞	29⅝	Comsat	1	9	156	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
41⅞	31	Compgr	.28	10	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
9¼	6⅞	CompSci		10	190	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
17¼	14⅝	ConAgr	1	5	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	
25⅞	21⅝	ConeMl	1.40	4	13	24¼	23⅝	23¾—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Congolm	.60	7	44	17	16⅞	16⅞	
21⅞	16½	ConnM	1.80	15	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
25½	20⅝	Conrac	.80	7	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
80⅛	71⅝	ConE pf	6		3	74	74	74	
56⅝	52¼	ConE pf			2	55	55	55 +	¼
27	22⅛	ConFds	1.40	8	41	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26⅛	21½	ConFrgt	.90	7	162	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
47⅛	34⅝	ConNG	2.50	7	141	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
25⅞	20⅝	ConsPw	2.12	6	213	24	23⅞	24	
49	43½	CnPw pf	4.16		y10	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞—	⅝
53	47⅛	CnPw pf	4.50		y100	51	51	51 +	½
88	77⅞	CnPw pf	7.45		x133	85¼	83	84⅛+	¾
90⅞	79⅛	CnPw pf	7.72		y5700	88⅛	87⅝	87⅝+	⅛
90¼	80⅛	CnPw pf	7.76		y5120	88⅝	86½	86½—	⅛
89¼	80	CnPw pf	7.68		y6500	87⅛	87	87	
27⅛	25⅛	CnPw pf	2.43		x10	26⅛	26¼	26¼—	⅝
82½	67⅛	CnPw pf	5.50		x4	76½	75½	76½+	1½
102¼	84	CnPw pf	6		x2	95	95	95 +	½
9	6	ContAir		7	216	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ContCop			15	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
57¼	47⅛	ContlCp	3	12	112	53⅛	53¼	53⅛+	⅛
37⅛	31⅛	CntlGrp	2	7	56	32⅛	31⅞	32 +	⅛
27	25⅛	CntGp pf	2		106	26¼	26¼	26¼—	
29	26⅛	Contll	1.32	8	37	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15¼	ContllP	1.28	8	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
3½	1⅝	ContllRt			26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
35	29⅞	Cont Oil	1.40	8	441	30⅞	30	30⅛+	½
17⅛	14⅛	ContTel	1.16	9	88	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	¼
25⅝	19¼	CtlData	.75	7	272	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
22	19¼	Conwd	1.20	8	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	CookUn	.30t	11	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
49⅛	38⅝	Coopln	1.08	10	43	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	CoopLab	.20	15	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅛	CoopTR	.70	2	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	CopT pf	1.25		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	17	Copeind	.68	8	30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24	21	Coppwd	1.20	4	1	22½	22½	22½+	¼
4⅝	3⅛	Cordura	.20	12	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
77⅛	59⅝	CornG	1.52	24	61	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝+	¼
19⅞	15⅛	CorrBlk	.80	12	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
2	1	Cousins			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16¼	12	Cowles	.72	17	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
33⅝	26	CoxBdct	.55	8	31	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	¼
15⅝	10½	Craig	.40	3	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
36	26⅝	Crane	1.40	8	x21	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	¾
6⅝	4⅝	CreditF	.32	7	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	24	CrockN	1.66	7	29	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
16¼	10¼	CrompK	.90	6	10	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅝
32⅞	27¼	CrouHi	1	10	93	29	29	29 +	¼
23¼	19¼	CrwnCk		7	93	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
45⅝	33⅝	CrwZel	1.90	8	101	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
63	60⅛	CrnZ pf	4.20		z20	62	62	62	
35⅝	26¼	CrumF	1.56	7	118	32⅞	31⅝	32⅝+	1
22⅝	19⅝	Culbro	1.32	6	18	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝+	¼
14⅝	9⅝	Culligan	.48	9	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
58½	44⅝	CumEn	1.40	5	60	44¾	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
9⅞	8	CunnDrg	.25	72	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12⅞	11⅞	CurrInc	1.08	5	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	16¼	CurtNoll	.80	6	x21	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
19¼	15¼	CurtW	.60	7	27	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
45⅛	37⅝	CutlerH	2.10	8	8	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝+	⅛
26½	20	Cyclp	1.20a	5	8	21⅝	20⅞	21 —	⅛
26¼	17	Cyprus	1.40	20	49	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	¼
		D							
8¼	6¼	DPF		19	121	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8¼	5⅝	Damon	.20	86	65	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
29⅛	22	DanaCp	1.12	7	24	22⅝	22¼	22½+	⅛
39	30¼	DartInd	1	8	9	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
52	34	DataGen		19	67	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞+	1⅛
30¼	17½	Datapnt		12	240	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
19¼	15¼	Dayco	.50b	4	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
38⅞	29½	DaytHd	1.20	9	8	38	37⅞	38 +	¼
22⅞	18⅞	DaytPL	1.46	9	129	19½	19	19½+	½
33½	24⅝	Deere	1.20	6	111	26	25⅝	26 +	⅝
29⅝	26	DelMon	1.60	7	67	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
15	12	DelmP	1.20	10	78	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅛
39⅝	30	DeltaAir	.70	8	98	35	33⅝	35 +	1
10⅛	4¼	Deltec		17	59	10	10	10	
7⅛	4⅝	Deltona		4	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
27¼	23	DenMf	1.24	7	5	27	26⅞	27 —	¼
26	18⅝	Dennys	.60	11	108	26	25⅝	26 +	½
16⅝	19⅝	Dentsply	.80	12	4	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
20½	12½	DeSoto	.80	8	45	18¼	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
16	15¼	DetEd	1.45	8	256	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
74¾	63½	DetE pf	5.50		4	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝+	⅝
105	95¼	DetE pf	9.32		z70	104	103½	103½	
89¼	78	DetE pf	7.68		z100	86½	86	86 —	1
86	76	DetE pf	7.45		z100	86	86	86	
29⅝	27½	DetE pf	2.75		45	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
30⅝	27⅝	DE pfB	2.75		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30	22⅝	Dexter	.80	9	12	26½	26⅝	26⅝+	¼
9¼	6⅛	DiGior	.40	8	53	9	8⅞	9 +	¼
15¼	12¼	DialCp	1	6	7	16⅛	15	16	
39⅝	32⅝	DiamInt	2	9	33	34⅝	34¼	34⅝+	⅜
29¼	17	DiaM		8	18	23¼	23¼	23¼—	½
28⅝	27⅝	DiamS	1.10	7	71	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜—	¼
34⅝	25	Dia pfD	1.20		16	27⅝	26¼	26¼—	½
10⅛	6⅞	DickAB	.20	9	128	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	10¼	Dictaph	.64	8	35	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
14⅛	10⅝	Diebold	.50	16	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
54	35⅝	DigitalEq		17	311	48⅝	48	48⅞+	⅝
12⅞	8⅝	Dillingm	.52	6	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
36⅝	30	Dillon	1.20	12	6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
47⅝	32⅝	Disney	.16b	17	236	40⅝	40¼	40⅝+	⅝
2	1	DivrsdIn			43	1⅛	1	1⅛	
1⅝	13-16	DivrsMtg			75	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	11	DrPepper	.56	17	643	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
52⅞	42½	DomeO	.80	14	32	51½	51¼	51⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	DonLJ	.14	13	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	22	Donnly	.76	10	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	15	DorOliv	.32	5	36	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
16	10¼	Dorsey	.50	6	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
43½	34⅝	DoverCp	1.20	10	5	38⅝	38¼	38⅝+	⅜
43½	38	Dow Ch	1.20	9	654	31¼	30¾	30⅞+	⅛
34⅝	29⅝	DowJn	1.16	14	103	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅝
33	23⅝	Dravo	1.05	10	3	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
47⅛	37⅝	Dressr	.88	9	234	41⅝	41	41⅜+	1⅛
18⅛	16⅝	DrexB	1.44		36	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Dreyfs	.55e	8	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
135	110⅝	duPont	5	12	120	114	112⅝	114 +	1½
23½	19⅞	DukeP	1.60	8	165	21⅝	20⅞	21¼+	¼
107½	99¼	Duke pf	8.70		z710	105	105	105 +	2¼
31⅝	29	Duke pf	2.69		8	30⅝	30½	30⅝+	½
31⅛	25⅝	DunBr	1.24	15	97	30	29⅝	30 +	¼
21¼	19⅛	DuqLt	1.72	9	x101	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
28	24⅝	Duq pfA	2.10		y270	26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
27	24¼	Duq pfG	2.10		y100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
28	26	Duq pf	2.31		y300	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅜
31	26	Duq pf	2.75		y250	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
93⅞	84½	Duq pf	7.20		x109	90⅞	87	90⅛+	5⅝
13⅛	10½	DutchB	.14	13	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
		E							
21⅛	16½	EG&G	.36	12	40	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
4⅛	3⅛	EMLt	.12e	8	69	4	3⅞	4	
52⅝	40¼	E Syst	1.60b	6	21	44½	44⅛	44⅛+	¼
23	17⅝	EagleP	.68	8	28	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
22	17⅞	EascoCp	.90	8	7	20½	20⅝	20½	
9⅛	6	EastAir		5	105	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅛	19⅞	EastGF	.80	10	54	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅝	16⅛	EastUtl	1.60	12	17	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
86⅛	55⅝	EsKod	1.60a	16	602	63¼	62⅝	63⅛+	¾
45⅛	35⅛	Eaton	2	6	38	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
27¼	21¼	Echlin	.60	11	11	24⅝	24¼	24¼+	⅛
29⅛	20⅝	EckrdJk	.48	12	73	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅛
65	53½	EdisBr	2.20	8	31	64⅝	64	64⅝—	½
20	16¼	ElPaso	1.10	7	1096	17⅞	17	17⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	ElecAssc			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	15½	EDS	.72	13	44	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3	ElMeMg		7	23	4	3⅞	4	
11	9⅝	ElMM pf	1k		10	10⅞	10	10	
29	17½	Elgin	1a	5	15	18⅝	18⅛	18¼+	¼
6⅞	4⅛	Elixir		5	92	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Eltra	1.16	7	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
36	31⅛	EmerEl	1	15	209	34⅞	34½	34⅝+	⅛
42⅝	32¼	Emery	1.50	18	28	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛+	⅜
15⅛	10	EmeryIn	.50	18	96	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
40	32⅝	Emhart	1.80	5	66	34	33⅝	33⅝	
52⅝	44	Emht pf	2.10		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
17¼	15	EmpDE	1.36	9	22	15½	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
29⅝	18¼	EmpGas	.40	7	10	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	½
36⅞	25	EngMC	1.20	7	163	29½	29⅝	29½	
6⅝	5⅝	EnnisB	.36	5	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
33⅞	27¼	Ensrch	1.80	8	45	29	28⅝	29 +	¼
25⅞	24	Entex	1.20	10	43	24¼	d23½	24¼+	½
42⅝	31½	Envirec	.80	10	128	36⅝	35¼	35⅝+	¼
14⅝	11¼	Equimk	.88	6	17	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
29	25⅛	EquitGs	2.84	6	6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	¼
26⅝	22⅝	EqtLf	2.20	11	32	26¼	26	26¼	
35⅞	29⅛	Esmrk	1.76	8	60	30⅝	30	30⅝	
12⅛	8¼	Esquire	.05e	18	22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	7⅞	EssexCh	.40	7	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Estriln	.36	8	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	11⅝	EvansP	.60	7	66	14½	14⅛	14½+	½
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf	1.40		23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
29⅛	23⅝	ExCelO	1.40	8	12	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
21⅝	19⅝	Exclsr	1.73e		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
55⅞	46⅞	Exxon	3	9	1052	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛+	⅛
		F							
27½	23¼	FMC	1	6	59	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
39	35	FMC pf	2.25		6	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	
11¼	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	11	321	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5½	FabrlCtr	.30	5	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
8	5½	FacetEnt		15	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
41⅛	24	FairCm	.80	11	81	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
16¼	9⅞	FairInd	.30	12	94	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9¼	FairmtF	.76	9	42	11½	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
29⅛	23⅞	FalconS		12	250	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	FrWstFn		6	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2¾	FarahMf			18	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4½	Fedders			39	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
32⅞	24	FedCo	1.80	8	10	31⅝	31	31 —	½
26⅛	21⅝	FdMog	1.50	5	20	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
17⅝	15¼	FedNMt	1	6	355	16⅝	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	FedPB	.90	5	18	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
25	24¼	FPap pf	1.15		38	24⅝	24¼	24⅛+	⅛
25	18	FPap pf	1.20		z110	24⅛	24¼	24⅛—	⅜
21⅛	13½	FdSignl	.80	9	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
49⅝	33	FedDSt	1.46	11	147	40½	40	40½+	1⅜
34⅝	28	Ferro	1.44	7	127	28⅝	28¼	28⅝—	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Fibrebd			23	9	8⅝	9	
9⅝	6	FidFin	.30	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
35⅛	32⅝	FidUnl	2.40	7	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
25⅝	19	Fidcrst	1.40	6	23	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
15⅛	9⅛	Filtrol		6	28	14½	14¼	14¼+	⅛
21⅞	16⅝	FinSanB	.48	4	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	½
25⅛	17	FinlFed	.80	5	38	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
23¼	16½	Firestn	1.10	10	91	17⅝	16⅞	17	
18⅝	13½	FtChrt	.80	6	1299	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛+	¼
22⅛	17⅛	FstChic	1	8	66	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	2
27⅝	29⅝	FtBnTx	2.12	9	x45	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
43⅝	37¼	FtlaBn	1.40	10	49	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞+	⅛
17	10⅝	FstMiss	.36	6	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
50⅛	26⅝	FstNBo	1.88	8	114	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
25⅝	23¼	FtNStBs	2	8	5	25⅝	25	25¼+	⅛
18⅝	15½	FstPa	1.32	9	31	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	FtPaMtg			38	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
13	11⅝	FstUnRl	1	12	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	FtVaBk	.45	7	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
25⅛	21	FtWisc	1.76	8	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
13⅛	8	FishFds	.40	6	x39	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅝	FishrSci	.36	7	9	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
19⅝	9⅝	FleetEnt	.46	8	132	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
23⅞	10⅝	FlexiV	.40	8	103	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
20⅛	17¼	Flintkot	1.16	12	48	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
38⅝	23⅝	FlaECst		16	18	37⅝	36½	37⅛+	1
26	20	FlaGas	1.20	7	42	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
28⅝	21½	FlaPL	1.76	11	54	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
34¼	28⅝	FlaPow	2.28	9	77	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝+	⅝
43⅝	33⅝	FluorCp	1	10	88	38⅝	37⅞	38¼+	⅝
7⅝	5⅝	FdFair	.20	9	148	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	FooteCB	1.20	7	x3	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
47⅝	41⅝	FordM	3.20	4	921	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	1⅛
19⅝	15	ForMcK	1.10	7	97	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
31	25¼	FMK pf	1.80		10	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
15⅛	14⅝	FtDear	1.24		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛+	⅛
38⅛	32⅝	FtHowP	.80	11	125	35⅝	35	35⅛—	⅛
29¾	19⅝	FosWh	.85	10	107	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅝
54	42⅝	Foxbro	1.20	9	4	48	47⅝	48 +	½
29⅛	9⅝	FrankM	.74	4	162	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
51⅛	20⅛	FrpMin	1.60	9	110	21⅝	21	21⅛	
24⅛	8⅝	Frigtrn	.10e	7	x94	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
31⅛	26⅝	Frueht	2	6	92	27⅝	27	27 —	⅝
13	8½	Fuqua	.36	6	58	9⅝	9	9⅛	
		G							
13⅛	9⅛	GAFCp	.60	9	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	16⅛	GAFpf	1.20		25	16⅝	16½	16½	
34⅛	27⅝	GATX	1.80	12	x24	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅛
45	38¼	GAT pf	2.50		8	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅝
10⅛	7⅛	GCA	.10e	11	8	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	GDV		6	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	5¼	GFBusn	.32		33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Gable			5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
39⅛	22½	GamSk	1.40	11	16	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
48⅝	32⅝	Gannett	1.20	15	194	35⅝	35¼	35⅝—	⅛
13	8⅝	GapStr	.20e	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅝	16	GardDn	.76	15	36	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Garfink	1.04	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
15⅛	13½	GasSvc	1.20	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Gatewy	.45e	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	22	Gearhrt	.36	13	71	33	32⅝	32⅞+	⅛
19⅝	17⅝	GemCa			31	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	GemIn	1.20a		2	16	16	16 +	⅛
12½	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e		70	10⅛	9⅝	10 +	⅛
69⅝	52½	GnAmO	1b	15	16	58	56⅝	58 +	1⅝
14⅝	10⅝	GnBcsh	.80	7	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	GnCable	.82	9	62	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
27⅝	20½	GCinma	.68	8	7	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
61⅝	49	GenDyn		6	293	56	55⅝	56 +	½
57⅛	47⅝	GenEl	2.20	12	541	52⅝	51	52⅛+	⅛
36⅛	29	GnFds	1.64	10	182	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
26⅛	21⅝	GnGth	1.40e		5	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
13⅝	9½	GenHost	.60	4	73	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
38⅛	35⅝	GnInstr pf	3		3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
20⅛	12⅝	GenOed	.30	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills	.88	13	121	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛+	⅛
73⅝	64⅝	GnMot	6.55e	6	1263	67⅝	65⅝	67⅝+	1⅝
55	51½	GMot pf	3.75		1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
75⅛	69⅝	GMot pf	5		1	71½	71½	71½—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GenPort		43	126	9	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
21¼	18	GPU	1.68	8	355	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	GnRefr	.10e		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
28⅝	24⅝	GnSignl	.68	12	28	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	
8⅝	5⅝	GenSteel	.29t	6	22	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
33⅝	28⅝	GTelEl	2.24	8	497	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
36⅝	31	GTE pf	2.50		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
29⅝	27½	GTE pf	2.48		38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
37⅝	24	GTire	1.20b	6	78	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Genesco			45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26	21	Genstr	1.40	5	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
37⅝	29⅝	GenuPts	.90	18	229	34	33⅝	34 +	⅝
35⅝	26⅝	GaPac	.80b	12	352	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅝
30⅝	28⅝	GaPw pf	2.75		31	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	⅛
39⅝	24⅝	Gerber	1.40	13	13	33½	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
212⅛	174	Getty	3.10e	12	2	177½	177½	177½+	1
19	10½	Getty pf	1.20		4	18	18	18	
10⅝	8⅝	GiantPC	.40	38	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12½	8⅝	GibrlFn	.10r	4	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	GldLew	.50	9	48	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
16⅝	13¼	GiffdHill	.80	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Gillette	1.50	11	269	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GinosInc		12	49	8⅝	8	8	
14⅝	10⅝	GleasW	.52	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7	GlobMar			19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
36	24⅝	GlobeU	1.60a	5	41	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
20⅝	16⅝	GldWFn	.24	4	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	GoldW pf	.78		8	19	19	19 +	⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Goodrb	1.32	9	x873	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅝	18⅝	Goodyr	1.30	8	226	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	GordJw	.48	6	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
36½	27⅝	Gould	1.36	9	187	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
34⅝	27⅝	Gould pf	1.35		72	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
31⅝	27⅝	Grace	1.80	8	61	28⅝	27⅝	28	
31⅝	26⅝	Graingr	.56	14	73	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
15⅝	13⅝	Granitvl	.70	5	2	14	14	14 +	⅛
20	15⅝	GrayDr	1	5	13	19	18⅝	19 +	½
14⅝	9⅝	GtAtPc	.05e	16	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
39⅝	22⅝	GtLkD	1.40	5	7	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
29⅝	19⅝	GtNoIr	1.30e	20	9	27⅝	26⅝	27 —	½
32⅝	25⅝	GtNoNk	1.10	7	x66	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
25⅝	20	GtWFin	.77e	5	288	22¼	21⅝	22¼+	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	GtWstUtd		7	15	24	23⅝	24 +	½
23⅛	18⅝	GtWn pf	1.88		18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
22⅝	17	GrGiant	1.08	13	33	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
30½	25½	GrGt pf	1.76		127	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	1
15⅝	13⅝	Greyh	1.04a	8	x160	13⅝	d13¼	13⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Greyhnd wt			110	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	8½	GrowC	.40b	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	Grumm	1	5	22	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	⅛
16	14⅝	Guardin	.32	8	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	GlfWstn	.66	4	334	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	⅞	GlfWstn wt			224	9-32	¼	9-32	
40⅝	31¼	GlfW pf	2.50		11	32	31⅝	31⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	GMR Pr			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅝	26⅝	GulfOil	1.90	7	365	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	GulfRes	1	8	42	15⅝	15	15⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	GulfR pf	1.30		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25	20¼	GulfR pf	1.60		1	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	GlfStUt	1.12	8	86	13½	13¼	13⅝	
58½	52	GlfSU pf	4.40		z10	55	55	55 +	1½
14⅝	10⅝	GulfUtd	.48	12	29	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Gulton	.20	11	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		H							
22½	17	HallFB	.88	12	3	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
23	19	HalPrt	.80a	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
67⅛	54½	Hallbrt	1	10	x439	58½	57⅝	58⅛+	⅝
25⅝	20⅝	HamrP	1.30	8	75	21	20⅝	20⅝	
18⅝	16⅝	HanJS	1.49a		24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	HanJI	1.89a		5	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hndlmn	.40	8	40	8⅝	8	8⅝	
23⅝	19⅝	HandyH	.80	8	17	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
29	22½	Hanes	1.36	6	19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
54⅝	43	Hanna	1.80	7	7	43⅝	43½	43⅝—	
34⅝	29	HarBrJ	1.44	8	30	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8	Hardees	.16	7	31	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Harnishf	1	7	57	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝+	⅝
18⅝	13⅝	Harrah	.40	8	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
39⅝	28	Harris	1	12	208	37⅝	36½	37⅝+	⅝
28⅝	23⅝	Harsco	1.40	6	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
14½	11⅝	HartSM	.72	7	132	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
31⅝	25⅝	HarteHk	.75	12	44	31⅝	31	31 —	⅛
18⅝	17	HattSe	1.44a	12	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅝	20⅝	HwllEl	1.88	8	17	25	24⅝	24⅝	
19	16	HayesA	1.20	6	18	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
12⅝	8½	Hazeltn	.15e	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅝	8	Hecks	.24	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	8	HeclaM	.30t		87	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	HeilmB	.80	7	30	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
35⅝	28	HeinzH	1.20	10	16	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
32⅝	28⅝	Heinz pf	1.70		5	32½	32	32 —	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	HeleneC		5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	17½	HellerInt	1	8	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	HemCap			8	1½	1½	1½	
28⅝	17⅝	Hercules	1	18	139	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	Hershy	1.12	6	104	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12	6⅝	Hesston			26	7⅛	6⅝	7	
19⅛	14	Hestn pf	1.60		14	14½	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
42⅝	22	Heublin	1.32	12	127	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
87⅝	68⅝	HewlPk	.40	20	182	79½	78⅝	79⅛+	1⅛
8⅝	6	HghVlt	.05e	17	32	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Hillenbd	.82	8	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Hilton	.92	8	68	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Hobart	1	10	25	20½	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	HoffEle	.24	10	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	Holiday	.46	9	109	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	HlldyA	1.70t		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
32¼	18⅝	HollyS	.80	30	61	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
43⅝	34⅝	Homestk	1	19	67	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Honda	.34r	10	48	21½	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
55¼	43⅝	HonWl	1.90	8	462	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
19⅝	17⅝	HoovB	1	7	16	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
18⅛	12½	HospAf	.28	10	74	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
29⅝	21⅝	HospCp	.40	9	72	27½	27	27½+	⅝
12⅝	9⅝	HosMntl	.44	7	18	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	Houdle	1	6	37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	Houdpf	2.25		3	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
19⅝	15⅝	HougMif	.84	7	12	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
9⅝	7	HougFb	.32	8	65	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	HoushF	1.20	8	92	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
47⅛	42½	HouF pf	2.37		10	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
38⅝	33	HouF pf	2.50		1	35½	35½	35½+	⅛
35⅝	30	HousIn	1.96	8	116	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝+	⅛
35⅝	27⅝	HousNG	.80	9	58	29½	28⅝	29 —	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	HowdJn	.32	8	297	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Hubbrd	1.24	12	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	
11⅝	6⅝	HughHt	.40	8	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
43⅝	34	HughsTl	.70	12	90	37½	36½	37⅝+	1
21½	14⅝	Humana	.50	10	48	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	HuntCh	.34	14	924	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13	HuttEF	.60	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	Huyck	.60	10	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		I							
27⅝	21⅝	ICInds	1.52	6	x109	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	⅛
47⅝	42½	ICInd pf	3.50		x7	45⅝	44	45 —	⅛
6⅛	3¾	ICNPha		31	25	4	4	4 —	⅛
47⅝	40⅝	INACp	2.30	9	83	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
20⅝	18⅝	INAIn	1.59a		x19	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11⅝	IUIntl	.90	9	90	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
31⅝	26¼	IdahoP	2.16	10	18	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
23¾	19	IdealBe	1.20	7	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7½	IdealT	.32b	5	67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
28⅝	25½	IllPowr	2.30	12	96	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
53	48⅝	IlPow pf	4.02		z80	51	51	51 +	½
28	21⅝	ITW	.44	11	7	22½	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	ImplCp	.40	5	95	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
34	21⅝	INCO	1.40a	8	307	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	IncCap			9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅝	25⅛	IndlM pf	2.15		12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
29	24⅝	IndlGas	2.12	7	1	26	26	26 +	⅛
27	23	IndlPL	1.90	8	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
18⅝	06	IndlNat	1.20	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	11⅝	Inexco	.05e	21	824	25⅝	24⅝	25 +	⅝
78	57⅝	IngerR	2.80	12	110	60⅝	59⅝	60	
50⅛	41	IngR pf	2.35		15	41	d40⅝	40⅝—	1⅝
28⅝	24⅝	InldCon	1.10	9	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
52¼	34⅝	InlndStl	2.60	8	249	36	35⅝	36 +	⅝
28⅝	14⅝	Inmont	1	10	64	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅝	13¼	Insilco	.88	6	40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
30⅝	21⅝	InsprC	.20j	41	12	22⅝	22	22 —	⅛
17⅝	1	InstInvTr			40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	Integon	.36	7	117	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
46	36⅝	Interco	1.80	7	48	39	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	IntercfDiv		10	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
39⅝	30⅝	Intrlk	2.20	6	18	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
286⅝	244½	IBM	10	16	458	269⅝	267⅝	268⅝+	1⅝
22⅝	18⅝	IntFlav	.48	19	154	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅝
37⅝	28⅝	IntHarv	1.85	5	100	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+	⅛
46⅛	37	IntMin	2.60	6	105	37⅝	37⅝	37½+	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	IntMng	.20	8	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	IntMulti	1	7	39	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
69⅝	43⅝	IntPaper	2	10	265	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝+	⅝
8⅝	5⅝	IntRectf	.20		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
36⅝	31⅝	IntTT	1.76	8	340	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
42⅝	55⅝	IntTT pfJ	4		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝+	⅛
61	53½	IntTT pfK	4		49	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝+	⅝
44	38	IntTT pf	2.25		44	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
65⅝	59⅝	IntTT pf	4.50		5	62⅝	62	62⅝+	⅛
32	27⅝	Intrpce	1.65	7	13	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
83⅛	74⅝	Intrpcepf	5		8	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝—	1⅛
38	29⅝	IntrpGp	1.80	7	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	IntstPw	1.46	9	22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	IntrstUp	2.4	8	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅝	19⅝	IowaBf	.50	5	71	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
18⅝	16⅝	IowaEl	1.58	9	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	IowlIG	1.84	8	31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
28⅝	24⅝	IowaPL	2.16	8	70	25⅝	26¼	26⅝	
23⅝	20⅝	IowaPS	1.80	9	16	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoHp	.05e	9	86	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18	11⅝	ItekCp		16	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
27⅝	12⅝	ItelCo	.30	9	791	u21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅝
96⅝	75	ItelCp pf	1.44		58	96	95⅝	95⅝	
		J - K							
24⅝	15⅝	JamesF	1	12	91	u24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Jantzen	.80	8	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅝	8	JapanF	.98e		43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅝	26⅝	JeffPilot	.92	10	49	30½	29⅝	30⅝+	⅛
107	98⅝	JerC pf	8.36		z50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝+	⅛
132	122⅝	JerC pf	13.50		z200	123	123	123 +	⅛
25⅝	21⅝	JewelC	1.30	7	11	20⅝	23	23 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Jewelcor		4	21	3⅝	3	3	
39⅝	27⅝	JhnMan	1.60	10	122	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	⅛
78⅛	62⅝	JohnJn	1.40	19	324	73⅛	72⅝	73 +	⅝
12	6	JohnEF	.20j		24	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
53	26⅝	JohnCn	1.60	11	29	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	JonLg	.60b	7	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
26⅝	19⅝	Jorgen	1	6	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Jostens	1	10	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
49⅝	33	JoyMfg	1.30	10	74	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	⅛
40⅝	25⅝	K mart	.56	14	447	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+	⅛
40⅛	31⅝	KaisrAl	1.40	10	8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	KaisCm	.64	6	104	13	12⅝	13	
17⅝	16½	KaiCe pf	1.37		5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
33⅛	20⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	5	131	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	KaneMil	.28	5	84	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
22⅛	16	Kaneb	.60	12	46	17	16⅝	16⅝	
32⅝	28⅝	KCtyPL	2.46	8	18	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
38	27¼	KCSoIn	1.40	6	35	33	32	32½—	1⅝
22⅝	19⅝	KanGEl	1.76	8	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
27⅛	20	KanNb	1.48	8	17	26⅝	26	26⅝	
23⅝	19⅝	KanPLt	1.70	7	x18	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
27⅝	25⅝	KaPL pf	2.23		x1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
5	3	KatyInd		5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	KaufBr	.16	9	79	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	Kauf pf	1.50		3	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
30⅝	15⅝	Kaweck	.40	8	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Keene	.30	6	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	9⅝	Keller	.20	7	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
27⅝	23⅝	Kellogg	1.10	14	78	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
17	13⅝	Kellwd	.92	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
30⅝	23	Kennct	.60a	45	318	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
25⅝	22	KyUtil	1.96	9	17	23½	23⅝	23⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	KerrGls	.40	6	120	13⅝	13	13 +	1⅛
74⅝	59	KerrMc	1.25	11	x86	60	59	59⅝+	⅝
21⅝	12⅝	KeysCnt	.75j	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
33⅝	22⅝	KiddeW	1.20	5	38	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
51⅛	46	Kidde prB	4		4	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
50⅛	45⅝	Kidde pfC	4		6	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
45⅛	40⅝	KimbCl	2.20	8	86	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
14⅝	11⅝	KingDSt	.60	8	105	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Kirsch	.90	8	4	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅛	14⅝	Koehrin	.80	5	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
36⅝	32⅝	Koeh pf	2.75		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
36⅝	29	Koppers	.90	9	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
51	43⅝	Kraft	2.32	10	107	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Kroehlr	.25e		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Kroger	1.60	6	39	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
25⅛	22½	Kubota	.42r	18	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Kysor	.80a	6	x17	19½	19⅝	19½	

HOME CENTERS: IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT T[IME]

Our retail sales of do-it-yourself bu[ilding] materials tripled in five years, outstripp[ing the] booming market. (And in 1976, our total co[mpany] sales and earnings hit an all-time high.)



LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

Write for our Annual Re[port]

One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830, U.S.A.

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
		L					
7	4½	LFE Cp		13	54	6⅞	6¾
13⅝	7½	LTV Cp		8	93	8	7⅞
18	11	LTVA	.35t		17	12	12
53¼	48½	LTVCp pf	5		10	50½	50
24⅝	19⅝	LacGas	1.66	8	5	21½	21⅜
29⅞	18⅝	LamSes	1.30	7	2	20	20
14⅝	12	LaneBry	.80	7	6	12⅝	12⅛
18⅛	13	Lanier	.10e	10	46	15½	15⅜
11½	8¾	LawtrCh	.40	13	6	9	8⅞
17⅝	13¼	LearSles	.60	6	68	15½	15⅜
43⅝	36⅞	LeerS pf	2.25		9	39	38⅞
35½	27	Leasw	1.40	9	4	31⅞	31⅝
16⅞	13⅝	LeedsN	.60	9	26	15	14⅞
23⅝	17	Leesona	1	6	19	20¼	19⅞
28¼	15½	LehPCt	1	19	638	26⅝	25¼
3	1⅛	LehValy		7	97	2½	2⅜
13	10⅝	Lehmn	1.25e		111	10¾	10⅝
7⅝	5⅝	Lennar		15	27	6⅝	6½
24	21¼	Lenox	1	9	10	22½	22½
7½	6	LesFay	.40b	9	28	6½	6½
13½	11¼	LevFdC			11	12¾	12⅝
14⅝	13	LevFln	.75a		2	14⅛	14⅛
31⅝	25¼	LeviStra	1.20	5	47	27¾	27
21¼	18⅞	LevitzF wi		10	154	u22¼	21⅞
37⅝	27½	LOF	2	6	57	29	28⅝
71¼	63¼	LOF pf	4.75		2	64	64
23⅝	16	LibrtyCp	.68	7	2	21½	21½
5¼	2½	LibrtyLn		10	7	4⅛	4
12	4¾	LibtyL pf	1.25		15	11⅝	11½
35½	29¾	Liggett	2.50	8	37	30½	30
48¼	34¼	LillyEli	1.42	13	150	37¾	37½
39½	31⅞	LincNt	1.80	7	27	36⅝	36½
20⅝	18¼	LincPl	1.72a		7	20	19¼
3⅞	2¼	Lionel	.08	6	37	3½	3⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Litton	.18t	10	137	13⅝	13⅛
21¼	17½	Litt ptc pf			17	18⅛	18⅛
21⅞	20¾	Litton pf	2		1	21¾	21¾
19⅝	8⅞	Lockhd		6	142	17⅛	17
28⅛	16¾	Loctite	.20	12	67	19	18½
37½	27⅞	Loews	1.20	4	42	33⅛	32⅝
11⅝	8½	LomFn	.58	8	7	9⅝	9½
19⅛	14	LomM	1.84a		76	18⅝	18¼
23⅝	19	LonStar	1.10	8	x170	19	d19¼
20⅞	17⅞	LngIsLt	1.63	8	106	18⅝	18⅝
95	84½	LIL pfI	5.75		1	88½	88½
131¼	124½	LIL pfN	13		z180	126	124¼
28⅝	26½	LIL pfP	2.43		1	27½	27½
33½	20⅝	LonvDr	.56	14	4	23	22⅝
19¼	13½	LoralCp	.40	7	20	18⅛	18
31⅝	24⅝	LaLand	1.28	9	135	25⅝	25⅝
18⅛	10⅛	LaPacif	.40b	7	148	14	13⅝
27½	24½	LouvGs	1.92	10	8	25⅝	25⅛
15	10⅝	Lowenst	.60		9	11¼	11⅛
37⅝	27¼	Lubrzl	1.30	18	17	35⅞	35¼
16½	13½	LuckyS	.76b	11	98	15¼	15⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Ludlow	.40	7	9	7⅝	7½
34	25⅝	Lukens	1.60	6	1	26⅝	26¼
14	7	Lykes	.20j		75	7	d 6⅝
35¼	18⅝	Lyke pf	2.50		37	19¼	19
10	6⅝	LynCSys	.30	10	3	7⅝	7⅛
		M - N					
14⅝	10	MBPXL	.40a	6	19	12½	12⅛
44¼	35½	MCA	1b	8	10	37	36⅝
7⅛	4	MEI	.20	6	5	6⅛	6¼
21½	13¼	MGIC	.30	10	72	14⅞	14¼
16⅞	7⅝	MacAF	.60b	13	7	12⅝	12⅛
6⅝	4⅞	MacDn	.15e	5	10	5⅞	5⅞
8½	5¾	Macke	.40	7	86	8½	8¼
10⅞	8½	Macmill	.50	6	127	8⅞	8¾
38½	31⅝	Macy	1.50	8	84	38⅛	37⅞
13⅞	11¾	MdsFd	.82e		36	12⅝	12⅝
11½	9	MagicCf	.40	5	x84	9⅞	9½
45⅞	33	Mallry	1.20	14	3	42½	42⅞
27⅝	22	MalonH	.68	12	2	26⅝	26⅛
41⅝	36½	MfrHan	1.92	7	701	37	36⅞
47⅝	38⅝	MAPCO	1.10	12	59	39½	38⅞
20¼	12	MaratM	.50	5	17	18⅛	18¼
59	47⅝	MaratO	2.20	7	75	50⅝	50
20	16⅝	Maremt	.60	6	69	17¼	17⅛
14⅛	10	MarMid	.80	7	x56	12⅝	12
15⅝	11½	MarionL	.56	10	19	12⅛	11⅞
22	15⅝	MarkCtl	.36	5	8	18⅝	18⅝
32½	26½	Marley	.80	7	78	27	26¾
14	9¼	Marriot	.25t	11	433	10½	9⅞
64¼	53½	MrshM	2.40	16	15	62½	62⅛
23	17⅝	MarshF	1.24	10	26	19⅝	19⅝
29¾	23¾	MartM	1.50	6	34	25	24⅞
20⅝	12⅝	MaryK	.40	9	40	12⅝	12½
28⅞	23	MrldCo	.66b	7	9	27⅝	27¼
26⅝	18½	Masco	.40	12	32	21⅝	21
24½	16½	Masonit	.68	10	135	16⅝	16¼
15½	12¾	MasM	1.13e	21	22	15	14⅝
23⅛	17⅝	MasseyF	1a	5	102	17⅝	d7
18⅝	15⅝	MasCp	1.92		5	17	17
12⅛	11	MasInc	1		23	12	11¾
[illegible]	5	Mattel		8	455	10⅝	9½
32⅛	21⅝	MayDS	1.16	9	283	27	26
26	22½	MayerO	.80	9	8	25½	25¼
3⅝	2⅝	MaysJW		16	1	2⅞	2⅞
35⅞	28½	Maytg	1.60a	12	19	29⅞	29⅛
23⅝	15	McCord	1	5	12	21	20¾
59¾	43¼	McDer	1.60	4	108	49⅞	49⅛
53⅞	37⅝	McDnld	.20	17	610	50⅝	49¾
27¼	19⅝	McDonD	.50	8	181	24¼	23⅞
23	18¼	McDonh	1	6	27	20¼	20¼
33	26⅝	McGEd	1.60	8	112	27	26⅞
20	15⅝	McGrH	.80	10	521	19½	18⅞
37¾	28	McIntyr	1	5	z200	29	29
20⅛	15⅝	McKee	1	6	126	15⅞	15½
18½	12	McLout	.30j	8	42	12¼	12⅛
12⅝	10⅞	McNeil	.80	5	1	11⅝	11⅝
24	18⅞	MeadCp	1	5	20	20½	20⅜
19¾	17	Measrx		15	58	18	17⅝
32	26⅞	Medusa	1.80	7	x13	27¼	26⅞
27⅞	19⅞	Melville	.96	10	50	24½	24¼
46	35⅝	MercStr	.80	8	1	39½	39½
68¼	50	Merck	1.50	16	x648	59	58
22½	17¼	Merdith	.80	5	2	21⅝	21⅝
25⅛	16⅛	MerrLy	.80	10	105	18½	18⅛
47	31	MesaPet	.40	17	240	42⅞	41⅞
15½	8⅞	Mesab	1.44e	10	73	13¾	13½
29⅞	22⅞	Mesta	1.50e	5	3	25	25
25⅛	16	MGM	1b	8	38	21⅝	20¾
32⅛	24⅝	Metrm	1.50	6	118	26½	25½
46½	42	MtE pfC	3.90		y10	45¼	45¼
98¼	87⅞	MtE pfI	8.12		y1000	95	95
26	24¾	MhCn pf	2.05		12	25¼	25¼
17½	13⅞	MchGs	1.20b	8	22	14½	14½
30½	28¼	MhWl pf	2.67		4	29½	29¼
26⅝	20¾	Microwv	.40	11	25	25⅞	25
18⅝	16	MidCtl	1.24	8	20	17⅝	17⅝
26⅞	26½	MidCT pf	2.06		5	26⅞	26⅝
17⅝	15⅝	MidSUt	1.38	9	370	16⅞	16⅝
1⅞	1	MidIndM		2	13	1½	1⅛
33½	28½	MidlRo	1.60	7	81	29	28⅝
26⅝	21⅝	MilesL	1.28	8	728	22⅝	22¼
14⅝	11½	MiltBrd	.60	7	14	12½	12¼
16⅝	9¾	MirRov	.25	7	27	9⅞	9⅞
24½	21½	MinnGs	1.78	9	6	23¾	23⅝
57	47⅝	MinMM	1.70	16	286	52¼	51¾
22⅝	20¼	MinPL	1.76	10	54	22¼	21¾
13⅝	10⅞	MirroAl	.96	15	12	12⅝	12½
23⅝	18⅝	Misnins	.48	6	19	20	20
50⅝	39⅝	MPacC	1.80	5	64	41⅝	41¼
19⅝	15⅝	MoPSv	1b	6	13	17	16⅝
28⅝	25⅝	MoPS pf	2.44		12	26½	26½
71	58⅝	Mobil	3.80	7	680	60⅝	59⅝
4⅛	2	MobileH			14	2⅛	2⅛
19⅝	14	Mohasco	.90	8	22	14⅛	14¼
7⅝	4⅝	MohkDta		19	258	6⅝	6⅛
27⅝	21	Monrh	1.20a	5	9	22⅛	21⅝
17⅝	12⅝	Monogr	.28	6	29	14⅝	14⅝
80⅛	61⅛	Monsan	3.10	7	114	62⅝	61⅝
42¼	35⅝	MonDU	2.40	9	9	36⅝	36⅛
28⅝	24	MonPw	1.80	11	175	25⅝	25⅛
23⅝	18⅝	MontSt	1.80a		x38	23⅝	23⅛
11⅝	10	MONY	.99e	13	19	11⅛	11⅛
38⅝	28½	MooreM	.90	5	48	30	29⅝
56⅝	46	Morgan	2	10	151	49⅝	49⅛
37⅛	21⅝	MorKn	1.10b	7	21	35⅝	35⅛
13⅛	9⅝	MorseSh	.50	4	x31	10⅛	10⅛
4⅛	3⅝	MtsTrAm			8	4⅛	4⅛
24⅝	18⅝	MorNor	1	10	248	u24⅝	24⅛
56⅝	36⅝	Motrola	.84	13	58	45⅝	44⅝
48⅝	38⅝	MtFuel	2	9	18	39⅝	39⅝
29⅝	24⅝	MtStTel	1.88	9	15	27	26⅝
10⅝	7⅝	Munford	.40	13	12	8⅝	8⅝
6⅝	5⅝	Munfd pf	.40		10	5⅝	5⅝
19⅝	16	Munsng	1.20	9	1	17⅝	17⅝
20⅝	17⅝	MurphC	1.28	6	10	17⅝	17⅝
39⅝	28⅝	MurpOil	.80	8	12	31⅝	31⅝
30⅝	18⅝	MurryO	1	8	19	29⅝	29⅝
20⅝	20	MurryO wi			1	20⅝	20⅝
17	15⅝	MutOm	1.32		14	16⅝	16⅝
14	9	MyersL	.40	11	19	13⅝	13
47⅝	32	NCR	.80	10	493	45	44⅝
23⅝	18⅝	NLInd	1.20	9	191	19⅝	19⅝
26⅝	20⅝	NLT	.76	8	627	23⅝	25
9⅝	5⅝	NVF	2.45t	6	44	6⅝	6
54⅝	45⅝	Nabisco	2.52	12	134	52⅝	51⅝
34⅝	27	Nalco	1.10	12	605	27⅝	27⅝
14⅝	11⅝	Narco	.60	7	4	13	13
27⅝	15⅝	Nashua	.68	12	98	27	26⅝
13⅝	10⅝	NatAirl	.50	33	73	11⅝	11⅝
20⅝	14⅝	NAvia	.70e		29	19⅝	19⅝
14⅝	2⅝	NatCan	.57	5	24	13⅝	13⅝
22⅝	19⅝	NtChem	.48	11	11	18⅝	18⅝
15⅝	8⅝	NtCtyL	.60a	9	5	14	14
29	25⅝	NtDetr	1.52	7	13	27⅝	26⅝
25⅝	21⅝	NatDist	1.60	7	142	22⅝	21⅝
29⅝	25⅝	NatFG	2.16	7	11	25⅝	25⅝
18⅝	15⅝	NatGyp	1.05	8	186	16	15⅝
5⅝	3⅝	NatHom			19	3⅝	3⅝
7⅝	6	NatInd	.30	4	30	6⅝	6⅝

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOMURA

Tokyo, Japan

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. Paris

NOMURA EUROPE N.V. Amsterdam, London

NOMURA EUROPE GmbH Frankfurt

NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A. Geneva

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 29, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	361	Matsu E. Wks.	604
Canon	535	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	149
Dai Nip. Print.	550	Mitsubi Corp.	473
Fuji Bank	277	Mitsui Co.	362
Fuji Photo	791	Mitsukoshi	497
Hitachi	227	Nippon Elec.	281
Honda Motor	576	Sharp	344
C. Itoh	290	Shiseido	1,140
Japan Air L.	2,680	Sony Corp.	2,300
Kansai El. P.	1,080	Sumitomo Bk.	278
Kao Soap	652	Taisho Marine	361
Kirin Brewery	381	Takeda Chem.	257
Komatsu	300	Teijin	134
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	522
Matsu Ind.	608	Toray	121
		Toyota Motor	967

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Aug. 29, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅛	4½
AFAProt	7	8
AID Inc	10	12
AVM Cp	2	3⅛
AddisnW	6⅞	7⅛
AdvRoss	2⅛	3
Alberts	11¼	12
Alicoinc	12¾	13¼
AllynB	8⅛	8⅝
AFinCp	11½	11⅞
AFurnit	1⅞	2⅛
AGreet	10⅛	10¾
AMicros	14¼	15¼
ATvCom	26¼	27½
AWeldng	11¼	12¾
Amterro	2⅛	2½
Anadite	4	4⅝
AnheusB	24⅛	24⅛
AntaCo	5⅝	6
ArdMay	1¼	2
ArkWGs	3¼	3⅛
AsdCola	17⅞	18¼
AtlGasLt	16	16⅝
BairdAt	4¼	4¾
BangHE	15⅛	15⅝
BkamRt	12	12¼
BasicRs	7¼	7⅝
BassettF	17	17¾
BaylsMk	9¼	10¼
Beeline	6⅝	7⅛
BetzLab	29¾	30½
BibbCo	8⅞	9⅝
BirdSon	28	29½
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
BlkHllP	20¾	21¼
Bonanza	3⅞	3⅞
Brinks	6⅛	6⅝
BrooksSc	23	23¼
BrwTom	34	34¼
Brwning	9¼	11¼
Buckbee	3⅛	4⅛
Buckeye	12	12½
BurnupS	4½	4⅞
CalWtSv	31	32¼
CampbCh	2⅞	3½
CanradH	2⅞	2⅞
CapSwCp	4⅜	5½
CapInAir	3	3⅝
Captech	3¼	4⅛
CareCp	5	5⅝
CenVtPS	15⅞	16¼
ChmLea	14	15
ChesUtl	11¼	12
ChrisS	122	126½
CircleF	5½	6¼
CitzUtA	37⅞	38¼
CitzUtB	32	32¼
ClarkJL	30	31½
ClowCp	9¼	10¼
ColuVent	⅞	1½
ComCIH	14⅞	15⅝
CmlShr	27	28⅝
CmwTlPa	32	33
ConPap	30¾	31½
Crawfd	15¼	16¼
CrossCo	26	26½
CutlrFed	7½	7⅞
DanlyM	15	16
DataDLb	3¾	4½
Data 100	7⅞	7⅞
DaytMal	25	27
Decorin	2	2¼
DeklbAg	2	2⅝
DeLuxC	25½	26¼
DelCanT	1	1¼
DetlntB	17	20
DewevEl	1	1⅛
DiaCrys	17	17¾
Dixn Cru	22¼	23¼
Docutel	3⅝	4
Dollar G	9⅞	9¾
Dorch G	11	11¼
Dovle DB	19¼	19¾
Dunkin D	9⅝	9¾
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	5½	6
Econ Lab	20⅞	21¾
ElPas El	12⅛	12½
Elder Be	6¼	7
Elec Nucl	7	7¾
Elec Mod	2¼	3¼
Energy C	21½	22¼
Entwistl	3	3⅝
Equty Oil	17⅞	18½
Ethan Al	16¼	17
Fab Tek	11-16	15-16
FldUn Lf	23¼	23¾
Fingrht	6⅞	7¼
FtBkSys	36⅝	37
Fst Bost	18	18⅝
FtEmpSt	7⅛	8⅝
FtWnFn	3	3½
Ficknor	14¼	14¾
Fla WaU	1½	1¾
Forest O	17⅞	18¼
Frmigli	1⅞	1⅞
Foremat	12⅛	12¾
Frkln Cp	6	6½
Frnkln El	13¼	13¾
Frnd Ice	13⅞	14
Gen RlEs	3¾	4½
G Reinsu	177	181
GovEFn	11	11⅜
Graph Cn	16	16½
Green Mt	12⅛	13
Grey Adv	22	23
Gulf Intst	16½	17¼
Gyrodn	2¼	3¼
Harper R	11⅝	11⅞
Hartf NC	13	13½
Henred F	16⅝	17½
Holobm	1⅞	1⅞
Hoover	12⅛	13¼
Horiz Res	¾	1⅛
Huds Pep	26½	28
Hyatt Cp	7⅝	8
Hyatt Int	4⅛	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	2⅞	3¼
Infra Ind	2⅞	3⅛
Intel Cp	48	49½
Interc En	9¼	10¼
Intrmk In	5⅛	5⅞
Intrmt G	18	18½
InBk Wsh	6⅝	7¼
IaGou Ut	27⅝	27½
JamWPr	4⅝	5⅛
Jamsby	13⅞	14¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	15½	16¼
KaisStl pf	20¼	20⅝
Kalvar	1¼	1⅝
Kaman A	23¼	24
Kamog A	7⅛	8⅛
Kate Gre	⅞	1⅛
Kaysam	4	4½
Kear Tr	9¾	10⅛
Kelly Svc	29	29¾
Keuff Ess	14⅛	15⅛
Keye Fib	16¼	16⅝
Kev CusF	3¾	4¼
Keys Int	16⅛	17¼
King Inf	3	3½
Knap Vog	14¼	15¼
Lance In	26	26½
Land Res	1½	1⅞
Lane Co	16	17
Limit Str	17½	16¾
Lin Bcast	17⅞	18
Log Etrn	5¾	6¾
Madisn G	16½	17
Mal Rlty	⅝	13-16
Mallkrt	35¼	36¼
MatAssis	6¼	6¾
Maul LP	12	13
McCorm	18⅞	18⅞
McQuay	18	18⅝
Medtrn	24⅝	25¼
Merid In	2⅛	2¼
Mdisx W	19¼	20¼
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅝
MidlRes	[illegible]	⅝
3Midl Bks	2½	2¾
Millipr	22¼	22¾
MissVl G	18	19
Mont Col	4½	4⅞
Moore S	10	10½
Moore P	13¼	14¼
Morg Res	⅜	⅝
Mostek	15¼	15¾
Motch M	6¼	7¼
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅞
Mueller	17½	18½
Narag Cp	12½	13¼
Nat G&O	15¼	16¼
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	5¼	6
Natmw Rl	6⅛	7¼
NJNat G	16¼	17¼
Nielsn A	21⅛	21⅞
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	11⅞	12¼
NoEOl un	38¾	39½
NW NatG	9⅝	9¾
NW PbSv	19⅛	19⅝
Noxel Co	16¾	17¼
Ogilvy M	36	36½
Ohio Ferr	8⅛	9⅛
Otter TP	21½	22¼
Over NA	3⅛	4⅛
PCA Int	8¼	8¾
Pabst Br	23¾	24¼
PacGa R	21¾	22⅝
Pakco	1	2
Pauley P	6	6¾
Pearl Mf	12⅛	13⅛
Pa Enter	17⅛	18
Petran H	15	15¾
Petrolit	37	38
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4⅛	5⅜
Pinkrtn	27¼	28½
Pion HiB	21¾	22¾
Pistilin	2¾	3¾
PogoPd	13⅝	13⅞
Possis Cp	1	1⅛
Progrp	1⅝	2
PubS NC	11¼	12⅛
P Bennet	16¼	17
PutD Cap	7¼	7½
Qual Inns	2⅛	2½
Ragen Pr	6⅞	7⅞
Rahall C	17¼	18¼
Raychm	129	134
Raymnd	17¾	18¾
Recog Eq	7¼	8⅛
Road Ex	29¾	30½
Robin M	22¼	23¼
Roselon	3	3⅜
Rouse	6½	6¾
Rus Stov	12	12¼
Sadlier	2⅝	3⅛
Scan Dat	1⅝	1⅝
Scripps H	63½	8½
Sels Delt	4¾	5⅛
Sentca F	3⅞	4⅜
SevenUp	25½	26¼
Shawmt	28¼	29¼
Snap Tls	25¼	26¼
SolidSt Sc	4½	5½
S CalWat	14½	15¾
SwGs Cp	11⅞	11⅞
SwEl Sv	16¾	17½
Standyn	25¼	26¾
Std Regis	21¼	22
Stan HPd	15½	16½
Sterig Str	5⅝	6⅛
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	6	6⅜
TIME DC	5⅛	6
Tampax	29¾	30¼
Tech Pub	27¼	28¼
Tecum P	58½	60½
Tennant	30½	32½
Tiffny Co	11⅝	11⅞
ToscoCp	4⅛	4⅝
Transo O	13⅛	15⅛
Trico Pd	39¼	40¼
Trim OG	7	7½
Tyson F	16⅝	17¼
Un McGil	10	11
US Surg	14	14¼
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	19¼	19¾
UpPen P	20¼	21½
Valley Gs	10¼	11⅛
VanD Air	9¾	10¼
Vance S	5⅝	5⅝
Velcro	8¼	8¾
VaN Bnk	19¾	20¼
Wads Pu	8⅞	9⅝
Wsh NG	15⅝	15⅞
Weight W	10⅞	11¼
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
Wellng M	7⅛	7⅞
Well Gar	5	5⅛
Wstn Mtg	2½	2⅞
Westmd	43½	44¼
Wdwrd L	25¼	26
WrldwEn	5	5⅝
Wright W	6⅝	7
ZionUt B	26¾	27¾

Laurentide

Industrial Finance Division

Consolidated after-tax earnings in the six months period ending June 30 1977 were Can $ 3,347,000 compared with Can $ 2,679,000 in the same period last year. Earnings per common share increased 34% to 67.9 cents from 50.7 cents.

Consolidated finance receivables at June 30 1977 were 4% above their level of a year ago. Earnings were favourably affected by lower interest rates on bank loans and other short-term borrowings.

Laurentide Financial Corporation Ltd with Head Office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is a major Canadian financial corporation, providing diversified financial, leasing and speciality insurance programmes to Canadian consumers and businesses through more than 200 offices throughout Canada.

First half operating summary:

	Six months ended June 30 1977	1976
Finance receivables	Can $ 504,973,000	485,360,000
Gross income	41,336,000	38,715,000
Cost of borrowing	15,450,000	15,201,000
Net earnings	3,347,000	2,679,000
Earnings per common share	67.9 cents	50.7 cents

Carl Gewirtz on the Euromarket. Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it. International Herald Tribune

هكذا من الأصل

...en Cuts ...a Value ...er Cent

... Attempt ...st Exports

Wire Dispatches

...HOLM, Aug. 29.—...lay devalued its cur... per cent and frose ... attempt to inject life ...gging economy.

Thorbjorn Falldin told ...ference that Swedish ...ad been hit by finan... and bankruptcies in ...ar on a scale which ...en known since the ...

...duation came in the ...reden's weekend deci... withdraw from the so...ke," the joint float of ...pean currencies, after ...gn reserves to defend ...ge rate of the krona.

...defection from the ...d Norway and Den... value their currencies ...cent, but both these ...decided to remain in ...ropean float.

...din today announced ...was being devalued by ...t against a basket of ...t important currencies ...m Sweden's foreign ...

...e hoped the devalua... allow Swedish com... increase their exports ...8 and 9 per cent next ...

...nced a freeze on prices ...end of October, and ...de unions and employ... mediate talks on ways ...inflation while main... employment. He ex...diness to consider tax ...xt year, and said he ...a payroll tax levied on ... from 4 per cent to ...



Associated Press.

Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, center, with Economics Minister Gosta Bohman, left, and Labor Minister Per Ahlmark, announcing devaluation of krona and other measures.

2 per cent, starting next year.

Mr. Falldin said the government expected share dividends not to rise during 1978 and 1979. He said that large investments would be needed to help Sweden's ailing steel, textile and shipbuilding industries, but added that the government intends to phase out various forms of direct subsidies to industry as profits improve.

The Premier said that in a precarious economic situation with two-digit inflation, a trade deficit estimated at 16 billion kronor coupled with weak productivity and outsize stocks generating crises in many branches, a devaluation alone was not enough. The Swedish people must face the bill and mend their expansive and expensive ways instead of continuing to live on borrowed money, he warned.

He said last April's 6-per-cent devaluation and the subsequent increase in value-added tax from 17.65 to 20.63 per cent had held back domestic consumption but had not helped the country's exports and balance-of-payments situation as much as expected.

He pointed to rapid price and production cost increases in Sweden and the lack of help for Swedish exports based on economic recovery in major foreign markets.

Sweden's exports have been lagging since 1974 because of increased labor costs, he said. Wages have risen three times more over the last five years than in West Germany, Sweden's main competitor.

Sweden is the fifth country to leave the European float since it was set up in 1972. Britain, Ireland, Italy and France were forced out earlier by difficulties with their own currencies.

Six countries are left in the snake: West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway and Denmark. West Germany is the big brother in the float. It has the strongest currency, and does 35 per cent of its trade with the other five countries.

In Brussels, monetary sources expected strenuous efforts to keep the float intact following the exit of its most vulnerable member.

The snake was set up to create a zone of monetary stability in a world of floating exchange rates, and its currencies are allowed to move only within narrow limits—up to 2.5 per cent—in relation to each other.

In Oslo, Norwegian Finance Minister Per Keppe said Sweden's coalition government of centrists, liberals and conservatives had entered on a dangerous course.

Norway's Labor government considered devaluation an unsuitable instrument for solving economic problems, but had been forced to devalue by 5 per cent because Sweden took 20 per cent of Norway's exports, he said.

In Copenhagen, central bank director Erik Hoffmeyer told reporters that Denmark would not have devalued if Sweden had not left the European float.

Javits Warns Of Danger of World Slump

Without Quick Action To Shore Up System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—There is a danger of a worldwide depression in two or three years unless measures are taken quickly to shore up the international economic system, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said today.

As starting points to avoid what he termed "one of the greatest economic dangers of the century," Sen. Javits called for strict arms-limitation agreements, greater investment by the oil-exporting nations and the political union of Western Europe.

If there is another worldwide depression, he said, it would be felt in the developing nations as well as in the industrialized countries of Eastern Europe and the West.

"Such a depression could last as long as the last depression of the 1930s and possibly even longer because, obviously, in this age of atomic warfare, we cannot expect to have the war-led recovery that occurred then," Sen. Javits told the Senate banking subcommittee on international finance.

Four Factors Cited

Without preventive measures, Sen. Javits said, a depression is threatening because of four factors: The increase in world oil prices, persistent world unemployment, a high rate of inflation and the mounting debt, especially among less-developed countries which have increased their outside debt from $83 billion in 1973 to as much as $180 billion by the end of 1976.

Other witnesses were not so pessimistic. Anthony Solomon, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, conceded that some countries have "reached the limits of prudence in borrowing."

But Mr. Solomon added that on balance "there is no evidence that the international monetary system is presently in danger either from general overborrowing by uncreditworthy countries or general overextension of the banking system."

Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve System, said the surge in debt "does not seem to pose any imminent threat to the stability of the world economic and financial system."

Richard Cooper, under secretary of state for economic affairs, outlined a three-point program for dealing with the international debt: Expanding the world economy, cutting consumption of oil and increasing the financing authority of the International Monetary Fund.

U.S. Oil Firm Obtains Grace Period on Debts

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. will avoid a threatened bankruptcy this week, at least according to Gary Davis, president and acting chairman of the financially troubled oil concern.

In an interview following a tumultuous four-hour meeting of the company's board Friday—where eight directors resigned and chairman Norman Keith stepped down from his post—Mr. Davis said he believed the company would be able to survive beyond the previously announced Thursday deadline for repayment of the company's "entire indebtedness" of about $275 million to banks and other lenders.

Default on that payment, which the company had deemed likely without an extension from creditors, would probably have required Commonwealth to "seek judicial protection in a proceeding under the bankruptcy laws," the company had said.

Now, however, "everybody concerned has agreed to an extension of some kind," Mr. Davis said, adding that Sept. 1 (Thursday) isn't a "crucial date" any longer.

A grace period from creditors became essential after the Justice Department's recent request for a 30-day delay of any transaction between Ashland Oil and Commonwealth. Ashland, which had rescued Commonwealth from the brink of bankruptcy last May, had said that by Sept. 1 it would decide whether to proceed with a proposed $50-million purchase of new Commonwealth convertible preferred stock.

That investment, linked to agreements granting Ashland effective control of Commonwealth, would also trigger a series of new financial agreements with banks and creditors. Without a commitment from Ashland or a grace period from creditors, Sept. 1 had seemed an ominous date for the cash-starved oil concern.

Meanwhile, the exodus of Commonwealth board members raised further questions about the company's hopes for reconciliation of its problems.

Mr. Davis said that although the company's banks and other creditors had not all necessarily allowed Commonwealth a full 30 days of grace, all had indicated they would allow some kind of extension beyond Sept. 1 to allow Commonwealth and Ashland to work out remaining problems. "The idea is to move just as fast as we can and solve our problems within this 30-day period, or find that we can't get them solved," he said.

Today, for example, the company was scheduled to meet with officials of the Federal Energy Administration "on some rulings that we think are very important," Mr. Davis said. Tomorrow, he added, the company will meet with Puerto Rican government officials.

Commonwealth's manufacturing facilities, including its 161,000-barrel-a-day oil refinery, are on Puerto Rico's southern coast. The $1-billion refining and petrochemicals complex is Puerto Rico's largest private enterprise and its biggest employer.

Ashland has been considering its investment in Commonwealth since mid-May.

Discount Rate In U.S. Goes to 5.75 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board authorized today an increase in the discount rate to 5.75 per cent from 5.25 per cent at seven district banks, not including New York.

The board said the increase was primarily to bring the discount rate into better alignment with other short-term interest rates, and that "it has no monetary policy implications."

The increase, effective tomorrow, was authorized for the district banks of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond and Minneapolis.

It was the first adjustment in the discount rate since it was lowered to the current level from 5.5 per cent on Nov. 22.

The board's announcement said, "Today's action was taken to reduce the incentive for member banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve. Such borrowing has increased rapidly in recent weeks."

The board noted that member bank borrowings averaged about $1.7 billion in the week ended Aug. 24, compared with $295 million four weeks earlier.

"In the board's view, the recent surge in member bank borrowings has resulted mainly from the divergence between the unchanged discount rates and current market interest rates," the announcement said.

Bell Suggests Congress Hear AT&T Case

View Is Rejected By Other Officials

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—Attorney General Griffin Bell says Congress, rather than the courts, may be the appropriate body to decide the government's huge anti-trust case against American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The suit, filed in November, 1974, seeks to force the communications giant to divest itself of Western Electric Co., which is AT&T's manufacturing unit, and all or part of its long-lines division, which handles long-distance calls.

"Who's going to make that judgment? My argument is that Congress can make it just as well as the courts, and maybe better," Mr. Bell told a reporter for a monthly business publication. A transcript of the interview was made available by the Justice Department.

The attorney general's views about the case—which despite its 33-month existence is still very much in its infancy—has triggered disgruntled responses from anti-trust division officials. "I winced when I heard them," says one attorney. And John Shenefield, acting assistant attorney general for anti-trust, said he disagrees with Mr. Bell.

Associate Attorney General Michael Egan, who oversees the anti-trust division, insists that Mr. Bell's comments do not suggest that the Justice Department intends to drop its court case against AT&T. "We're dedicated to litigating that case," he says.

Mr. Egan says the attorney general, rather than suggesting any dissatisfaction over the department's handling of the case, simply wanted to indicate that some anti-trust cases may be too big and complex for the court system to handle within a reasonable period of time.

The attorney general has made that point before, although he did not cite the AT&T case. Last April, he suggested to a large group of private anti-trust lawyers that very large anti-trust cases perhaps should be resolved in Congress as legislative matters.

...y Acts to Stimulate Investment and Head Off Slump

...Aug. 29 (Reuters).—...of a new Italian busi... and increased unem... he government has an... package of incentives ... investors in the hope ...g Italy's flagging in...

...binet meeting last week ...nment decided to cut ...al bank rate by 1.5 ...11.5 per cent and ap... number of changes in ...f share dividends aim... stimulating investments. ...announced plans to in... ...cial control of Italian ...

...sures follow months of ... over how to deal with ...ebts which are choking ...ms, unable to ...aise ...al on depressed na... exchanges.

...ion of the package has ...ulated price rises on ... bourse. Italy's main ...nge, where last June ... fallen to their lowest ...ore than two decades.

Italian companies are ...n low profit margins ...it, making it difficult ...le for them to pay ...o shareholders.

...made shares an unat... investment, compared ...gh interest earned on ...ills or on straightfor... deposits. The governs... measures are un... change this situation ...

...study by Mediobanca ...hat Italy's biggest 795 ...d around 8,000 billion ...llion) in new share ...estore their debt-rid... den finances to a state of health.

Out of the 795 firms surveyed, those in deficit made combined losses last year of more than 2,000 billion lire, while those in profit earned less than 600 billion lire.

Montedison and Anic, Italy's two biggest chemicals firms, are both suffering from chronic losses. Generale Immobiliare, the country's largest property firm, is still awaiting financial rescue from long-threatened collapse because of its high debts.

Workers, meanwhile, face prospects of higher unemployment as factories cut down on manning levels or close operations completely.

Unemployment is estimated to total around 1.5 million. The manufacturing industry reduced its work force by 1.1 per cent in the first half of this year compared with levels a year ago.

Unions in the Montedison group are battling to maintain jobs at plants which the management considers unviable or overmanned. At the state-owned foods firm Unidal, 8,000 workers are fighting to stave off impending closure because of company losses.

Earlier this summer 650,000 young Italians registered in the hope of benefitting from a government plan offering subsidies to employers hiring and training young workers.

Failure is Feared

But some commentators have already expressed fears that failure of the plan to help many of these job-seekers could cause increased disillusion and despair.

On other fronts there are some grounds for satisfaction. Italy's balance-of-payments and trade deficits are being reduced and inflation has fallen sharply in the last few months.

But, in the opinion of some economists, these successes may only be achieved at the price of an economic slowdown with serious social consequences.

Italy has made clear its dependence on growth in foreign demand for its exports. West Germany, in particular, has frequently been asked to reflate to create a bigger market for Italian goods.

A reminder of the difficulties still facing the government came recently from the International Monetary Fund, which last April signed a $530-million standby loan agreement with Italy.

In a letter to Treasury Minister Gaetano Stammati, the IMF's European director, Alan Whittome, dwelt on the need to bring state spending and the public sector deficit under control.

Excessive state spending is cited by many economists as one of the main causes of Italy's present economic difficulties.

The state budget deficit forces the Treasury to borrow money from the Bank of Italy and from commercial lenders, reducing the amount of funds available to finance private industry's expansion and fuelling inflation, these economists say.

Mr. Whittome, in his letter to Mr. Stammati, called for tighter curbs on public spending and proposed a freeze on new jobs in the public sector. He also called for the abolition of many state bodies set up by previous governments which no longer serve any useful purpose.

But the medicine required to cure the Italian economy is likely to be politically and socially unpalatable for many, as Mr. Whittome himself recognized.

This autumn promises to present the government with a series of economic challenges in the face of which its measures to stimulate stock-exchange investment are only a first step.

Trade Surplus

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The government statistics bureau announced today a trade surplus of 81.8 billion lire in June, the first surplus in a year.

The surplus compared with a deficit of 471 billion lire in May and a deficit of 479 billion lire in June, 1976.

The June figures brought the trade deficit for the first half of this year to 2,279 billion lire compared with a deficit in the like 1976 period of 3,070 billion lire.

If oil imports had been excluded from the June calculations there would have been a surplus of 795.5 billion lire.

Exports rose 43 per cent from June, 1976, to 3,611 billion lire. Imports increased only 17.2 per cent to 3,530 billion lire.

The statistics bureau also said the general index of retail prices rose 0.6 per cent in July, the slowest month-to-month gain this year. The gain from July, 1976, was 18.8 per cent, the bureau said.

The 0.6-per-cent rise was the lowest since increases of 0.5 per cent were posted in both June and July, 1976.

The statistics bureau changed its statistical basis for the price computation on Jan. 1 this year, so that comparisons with the year before are not entirely valid.

A Correction

In the Washington report headlined "A Tax Loophole for Multinationals" (IHT, Aug. 24) a statement that an Internal Revenue Service audit for 1964 to 1967 led to additional assessments for the oil industry of $500 million was incorrectly attributed to Prof. M.A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The figure was cited by Thomas Field, a former IRS official, who is now executive director of Taxation with Representation, a public-interest taxpayers' lobby. He made the statement before the Delaware State Legislature in May, 1976.

U.S. Investment Abroad Rose by 10% Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—U.S. direct investment abroad rose 10 per cent last year to $137.2 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase compared with a 13-per-cent rise in 1975.

The department said net capital outflows declined 27 per cent to $4.6 billion, part of that reflecting "host-country policies that led to sales and liquidations of some affiliates."

Reinvested earnings were off 4 per cent to $7.7 billion, largely due to a 64-per-cent drop in reinvested earnings of petroleum affiliates, the department said.

The agency said one petroleum affiliate, which the department did not identify, postponed a large dividend payment from 1975 into early 1976 and thus distorted reinvested earnings for those years.

U.S. Tool Orders Drop 14 Per Cent In Summer Lull

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. machine-tool industry is experiencing its normal summer lull. July orders for machine tools totaled $220.1 million, down 14 per cent from June but 20 per cent above the level of July 1976, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reports.

However, most producers say there has not been any change in the relatively good underlying demand and they are fairly optimistic about the near-term outlook.

Many machine-tool plants close down several weeks for vacations and most producers think the July order reduction reflects those closings.

While machine-tool builders are not upset by the July order dip, many concede that ordering has been on a plateau for six months or more. During the severe weather of January and February, monthly orders were below $200 million but then rebounded to exceed $250 million a month from March through June.

Price Advance on Wall St. Ends Long Period of Slide

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher today but analysts said low volume indicated a lack of conviction that the market had ended its recent steep decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead .867 to 864.09. From July 22 through last Thursday's close, the index had plummeted a net of 69.30 points. On Friday, it gained 1.30 points. At 3 p.m. today it was up 8.41.

Advancing issues broadly led declines by about 1,005 to 390.

Volume totaled 15.28 million shares, down from 18.48 million Friday.

Brokers said early buying was fostered by the Wall Street Journal report that Carter administration economists remain convinced that the economic outlook through 1978 is basically bullish, despite a rash of recession fears on Wall Street. The report said the economists see a slowdown as predicted rather than a recession.

Brokers said buying was also encouraged by indications that the Federal Reserve has completed its credit tightening to hold down the money supply.

However, a number of analysts tended to view the gain mostly as a technical rebound from severe losses of the past five weeks.

Some analysts also forecast that the index of leading economic indicators' report due tomorrow would show a third month without growth, adding to concern about the economic outlook for the United States.

Pan American, the most actively traded stock, eased 1/8 to 5 3/8. Among other actives, Texas Utilities rose 3/8 to 21 3/8, while Babcock & Wilcox eased 1/4 to 59 5/8.

General Motors, also active, rose 1 1/4 to 67. The company said production at two of its assembly plants, halted by a strike, is expected to resume within a few days. Ford Motor rose 1 1/8 to 43 1/2, and Chrysler rose 1/4 to 15 1/8. The three auto companies reported higher mid-August sales.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in quiet trading. The Amex index rose 0.83 to 118.34.

Market Closed

All financial markets and banks were closed in Great Britain Monday for the August Bank holiday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW, MAN Set Joint Truck Operation

Volkswagenwerk and Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg (MAN) have signed an agreement to jointly produce a series of medium-sized, six to nine-ton trucks which are to appear on the market beginning in 1979. Annual production is to total 15,000 units, of which 10,000 are designated for export. The vehicles will carry the trademarks of both companies. Production is set for the VW plant in Hannover and the MAN plant at Salzgitter. Volkswagen will make the cabs, rear axles and transmissions, and MAN will make the motors, frames, front axles and brakes.

AEG, McDonnell Douglas Cooperate

AEG-Telefunken and Actron of California, a division of McDonnell Douglas Corp., have signed an agreement to cooperate in advanced microcomputer numerical control systems designed for automatic machine tools. Under the deal, AEG will assemble, adapt, market and service throughout Europe Actron's microcomputer. Actron will concentrate on the rest of the world market.

Toyota Forecasts Record Sales

Toyota Motor Co. expects sales for the year ending next June 30 be a record 2.55 trillion yen (about $9.6 billion), up 11.4 per cent from the 2.29 trillion yen reported for the fiscal year just ended. The company says it hopes to maintain net profits at about last year's record 117 billion yen, despite severe economic conditions at home and abroad, including the yen's appreciation and trade protectionism overseas. Toyota says production in the current fiscal year will total 2.35 million vehicles, up from 2.61 million units. Of this, 1.35 million units will be for export, an increase over the 1.29 million vehicles sold abroad last year.

Japanese TV Exports Fall

Japanese color television exports fell 31.2 per cent in July to 365,287 sets from a year before, due mainly to U.S. import curbs, the Electric Industries Association reports. Exports to the United States fell 54.6 per cent to 185,710 units following an agreement between Washington and Tokyo that became effective on July 1. Exports to the European Economic Community and Australia also fell sharply—28 and 40 per cent to 27,268 and 25,228 sets, respectively—compared with July 1976. Production in July totaled 824,000 sets, down 9.7 per cent from June and down 15.6 per cent from the year-earlier month. Inventories as of the end of July totaled 1.14 million units, up 10.9 per cent from June and up 27.4 per cent from the year-earlier month.

French Prices Up .9% in June

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The French Finance Ministry confirmed today reports that the retail price index rose by 0.9 per cent in July to 184.1 from 182.5 in June.

The rise compares with increases of 0.8 per cent in June, 0.9 per cent in May and 1 per cent in July last year. The index is based on 1970 equalling 100.

The ministry said the retail prices of manufactured goods increased by 0.6 per cent in July (against 0.7 per cent in June), food products by 0.9 per cent (1 per cent in June) and services by 1.1 per cent (0.5 per cent).

The 0.9-per-cent increase in July means that retail prices rose by 10.1 per cent over the 12 months up to last month.

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gust 29, 1977

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We take pleasure
in announcing that
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and **Mr. Bertrand Fleury**
have been elected
Vice-President
of E.F. Hutton and Company Inc.
New York.

EF Hutton
INTERNATIONAL

ATHENS BRUSSELS FRANKFURT GENEVA HOUSTON LONDON
MONTREAL PARIS

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 29

(Continued from Page 6.)

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19½	9¼	NtInd pf .60		3	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14¾	12⅞	NtInd pf 1.25		1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
26⅝	17⅛	NMedCr .24	10	74	22⅝	22	22⅛+	¼
18	12⅝	NMedE .46	7	17	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
24	16¾	NMInCSv .56	11	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
31¼	25	NtPresl 1.50	6	x53	27⅝	27	27¼+	⅜
28⅛	16½	NtSemic	29	289	22¾	22¼	22⅛+	⅜
15½	13⅝	NSvcInd .82	8	31	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
20¼	16	NStand 1.04	9	3	17	16⅞	17	
51	41½	NStrch 1.08	11	2	42¼	42¼	42¼+	¼
43⅝	32½	NatlStl 2.50	8	31	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
45⅞	33⅝	Natom 1.60b	4	45	35⅜	34⅝	35¼+	⅝
30⅛	25½	Natm pf 1.60		11	26¾	26½	26¾+	⅛
18	13½	Neptune .50	10	8	16	15¾	16	
27⅛	22¼	NevPw 1.76	8	76	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25¾	23½	NevP pf 2.30		z1070	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
23	20¾	NevP pf 1.95		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
24¼	21¼	NEngEl 1.94	10	40	23¼	22¼	23¼+	¼
18	15⅛	NEngE 1.44	7	15	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
109	104½	NEG pf 7.80		z10	107½	107½	107½—	1½
31¼	29⅞	NEnP pf2.76		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
36⅞	32¾	NEngT 2.60	9	5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
21¼	18¾	NYSEG 1.60	9	60	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
26	22¼	NYS pf 2.12		x153	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜+	⅛
20⅞	15	Newhall .56	10	11	17¾	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
30	18¼	Newmt 1.60	15	169	19	18¼	18¼—	¼
92¼	67½	Newf pf 4.50		1	68	68	68 +	½
17⅛	4	NiaMP 1.34	9	x277	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	⅛
13	10¼	NiagSh .97e		82	10⅜	d10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	27⅝	Nicor 2.32	7	41	31⅛	31	31⅛+	¼
23⅞	17⅞	Norlin 1.40	5	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
31¼	23	Norris 1	6	46	25	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
29	21	NACoal	13	2	23	23	23 —	⅛
5	3	NoAMig		147	3⅞	3½	3½+	¼
36	28¼	NoAPhl 1.50	6	46	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
4½	3⅛	NoCAir .12	5	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
⅝		NoCeAir wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅜	10⅛	NoesIU 1.02	8	424	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
19⅛	17⅜	NCalSL .60	4	15	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
21¼	17⅜	NIndPS 1.44	8	127	19⅛	19	19¼	
48¼	37⅛	NorNGs 2.40	6	92	38	37¾	37¾—	⅛
30½	26⅛	NoStPw 2.06	9	120	29⅛	29¼	29⅜+	⅛
47½	42¼	NSPw pf3.60		z120	45	44	45 +	1
53½	49	NSPw pf4.08		z100	52	52	52 +	1
55	45½	NSPw pf4.11		z40	55	53	53 +	1
120	115	NSP pf 10.36		z40	118½	118½	118½+	½
35	27¾	NorTel .64	10	4	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	
6⅛	3⅞	Northgate		19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
24	20¾	Nortrp 1.20	6	x79	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
30⅞	22	NwstAirl .50	8	52	25¾	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
43⅞	22⅛	NwtEnr 2.20	7	29	38¼	37¾	38¼	
43⅛	32	NwEn cv2.20	7	2	37½	37¼	37½—	⅛
60⅞	43⅝	NwtInd 2.85	7	74	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝+	⅝
36	27¼	NwtInd wt		13	31¼	30¾	30¼+	⅛
13¼	11⅛	NwMLf .16	15	20	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
32½	25	NwStW 1.20	12	12	25½	25½	25½	
39	32½	Norton 1.80	7	23	34	33¾	34 —	½
20⅜	7⅝	NorSim .76	9	102	19⅛	19½	19¼+	¼
45½	32⅞	NorIS pf 1.60		26	43½	43⅛	43⅛+	⅜
23⅝	19¼	Nucor .36	6	22	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
19¼	15½	OKC 1.20	7	20	16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
20⅞	9⅛	OakInd .50	13	12	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
44⅛	27	Oak pf 1.75		15	31¼	31¼	31¼—	½
17⅛	14½	OakliteP 1	9	1	15	15	15	
31⅛	23¼	OcciPet 1.25	9	572	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
16⅛	10⅝	OcciPet wt		101	11⅛	11⅛	11½+	⅛
49⅝	37½	OcciP pf2.16		2	39⅝	39	39⅝+	1⅛
100¼	74½	OcciP pf3.60		2	80	80	80 +	3¼
28½	26¼	OcciP pf2.50		4	28	28	28	
25⅛	24⅛	OcciP pf2.12		134	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
29¼	21¼	Ogden 1.40	5	42	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
21¼	18¼	OhioEd 1.70	9	245	19¾	19½	19¾	
54½	49½	OhEd pf 4.40		z10	52½	52½	52½—	½
55	50½	OhEd pf 4.44		z10	54	54	54 +	1⅛
67	81	OhEd pf 7.36		z2500	86½	86¼	86¼+	1
100¼	91½	OhEd pf 8.20		z1000	97½	97½	97½—	½
117½	112¾	OhE pf 10.76		z20	114½	114½	114½+	1½
134	128	OPw pfA 14		z70	130½	130	130½+	1
134	127	OPw pfF 14		z100	129½	129½	129½—	1
93¼	84	OPw pf 7.76		z4000	89¾	89¾	89¾+	½
19⅞	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	152	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
11⅞	10⅛	OklGE pf .80		z70	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
42⅞	32	OklaNG 2	6	14	32	d31⅞	32 —	⅛
44¼	24⅝	OlinCp 1.76	6	19	35½	35½	35½	
39⅝	31⅛	Olinkrft 1.10	9	81	31⅝	31½	31⅝—	⅛
18½	12⅛	Omark .72	9	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
14	11½	Opelika .84	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16½	14¼	OranRk 1.36	9	73	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Orarge .20b		64	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
27¼	21½	OutMar 1.40	6	16	22	21¾	21¾—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	OutletCo .70	8	33	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
13½	10¼	OverhDr .60	6	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	OvernitT 1	7	4	20¾	20½	20¾+	¼
33½	22	OverSh .30b	7	37	28	27⅞	28	
72	58	OwenC 1.20	12	56	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
29⅞	24	OwenIll 1.06	7	651	24⅛	d23⅞	24	
9⅛	7	OxfrdIn .47r	2	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17½	7½	PNBMt .50e	18	92	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
38½	30⅛	PPG 1.60	7	88	33	32⅞	33 +	1
9⅛	7	PSA	14	16	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
15¼	13¼	PacAS 1.24		12	14	14⅛	14⅛	
25½	22¼	PacGE 2	8	185	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
20⅞	18⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	47	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
39⅛	31⅞	PacLm 1.50	12	15	31¾	31½	31½—	¼
31⅝	25⅞	PacPet .86	8	11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21⅜	PacPw 1.80	10	113	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
18⅞	17⅛	PacTT 1.40	8	45	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅜	6⅛	PaineW .40	6	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅛	13½	PaiW pf 1.30		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	9½	PalmBc .65	5	45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Pamida .12	17	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PanAm	10	1374	5½	5⅜	5½	
50½	41¼	PanEP 2.50	7	35	42⅛	42¼	42⅛+	⅛
17½	13⅞	Paprcft .60b	7	8	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
22⅛	16¾	Pargas 1b	9	36	20⅛	19¾	20⅛+	⅜
41⅛	29⅛	ParkDr .20	9	66	34¾	34¼	34⅛+	½
28¼	24½	ParHan 1	9	13	26⅜	26¼	26⅛—	¼
16¼	15¼	ParkPn .48	10	19	u17¼	16½	17¼+	⅜
19½	11	PatPtl 1.25t	22	67	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	Pavlgnw .50	6	28	15⅛	15	15	
28⅛	20⅛	Peabody .20	11	55	22	21¼	21⅞+	⅜
52¼	32¼	Penney 1.48	10	147	37½	37⅛	37½+	⅜
25⅛	20¼	PaPL 1.92	7	70	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
56	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z20	55½	55½	55½+	¼
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z210	113¼	113¼	113¼—	¾
102½	95½	PaPL pf 8.70		z40	99½	99½	99½—	1
37⅛	31⅛	Penwlt 1.80	10	17	33¼	33	33¼+	¼
26⅛	23½	Penw pf 1.60		3	24½	24¼	24½	
35¼	29½	Pennzol 1.80	7	57	31	30¾	30⅞+	⅛
45½	39	Pennz pf1.33		1	39	39	39 —	⅛
11¼	7⅜	PeopDr .20	7	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
53⅞	44¼	PeopGs 3.68	7	441	48¾	47⅛	48⅝+	⅝
38⅛	35⅛	PeopGs wi		5	36⅛	36¼	36⅛+	⅛
27	22½	PepsiCo .80	13	833	26⅛	25¾	26 —	⅛
21¾	16½	PerkinE .32	15	x185	20¾	20	20⅛+	¼
33	29	PetInc 1.80	8	14	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
17¼	15⅛	PetInc pf 1		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PeterPl .88	8	22	15¼	14¾	15	
81¼	67	Petrie 2e	15	10	81¼	80½	80½+	¼
32¼	25	Petrolan .72	8	13	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
64	51⅞	Petrol pf1.37		5	58	58	58 —	¼
29	23¼	PetRs 2.61e		10	25⅛	24⅞	25 +	⅛
26⅞	23¼	PetRs pf1.75		2	24¼	24¼	24¼—	
29⅝	24⅞	Pfizer .96	12	133	27¼	27	27⅛	
41¼	23⅝	PhelpD 2.20	12	208	25⅜	24	24⅞+	
21⅛	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.60	10	389	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
53	47½	PhilE pf 4.40		z50	51½	51½	51½+	1½
86	77¾	PhilE pf 7		z50	85¾	85¾	85¾+	¼
104½	93½	PhilE pf 8.75		z210	100¾	100	100¾+	¾
92¾	84⅞	PhilE pf 7.85		z20	92	92	92 +	1
92¼	83¼	PhilE pf 7.80		z150	91½	90¾	91½+	¾
90½	83	PhilE pf 7.75		z10	90	90	90 —	½
18¼	15⅝	PhilaSub .88	7	7	16¾	16½	16½—	¼
62	51½	PhilMr 1.65	12	472	61¾	60⅝	61⅛+	1
8¾	5	PhilInd .10e	8	148	6⅛	5¾	6⅛+	¼
13¾	10½	PhilInd pf 1		11	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
33⅝	27	PhilPet 1	10	621	29⅞	29½	29½+	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	PhilVH .60	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
18½	15⅝	PiedNG 1.44	8	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
7⅛	6	Pier 1 .20	5	51	6⅛	6	6	
45	35⅛	Pillsbry 1.16	11	200	38	36¾	38 +	1⅛
39¼	28	Pioner 1.50	7	57	28⅝	28⅜	28½+	⅛
17¼	9⅞	PionerEl	10	1	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
21⅝	15½	PitneyB 1.40	11	39	18½	18¼	18⅝+	¼
27	18⅝	PittFrg .80b	8	x49	22¾	22½	22½—	⅛
37⅛	24	PittsIn 1a	8	296	25¼	24½	24½—	⅜
36¼	19¼	PizzaHt .40	13	138	36⅛	35⅝	36 —	⅛
5½	3¼	PlanRsc	9	800	u 5⅜	5	5½+	½
13¾	10	Plantrn .08	11	58	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
9⅞	5⅝	Playboy .12	12	39	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10¼	Plessey .46e	9	4	15⅛	15½	15½	
19⅝	15⅞	Pneumo 1	5	21	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
38⅝	27⅝	Polaroid .80	12	478	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6	Pondrosa	10	820	u13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅝
26⅛	19½	Portec .80b	8	3	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
20⅞	18⅛	PortGE 1.70	14	109	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
116½	110¾	PoG pf 11.50		z160	114½	114	114 —	¾
29¼	27	PorG pf 2.60		4	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
39⅝	27⅛	Potlch .84	7	73	28	27½	27½—	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	PotmEl 1.28	9	238	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
55	50¼	PotEl pf 4.50		130	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝+	⅛
50	46½	PotEl pf 4.04		z5310	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	⅛
61⅛	57	PotEl pf 5.46		z140	59½	59¼	59¼	
62½	58	PotEl pf 5.50		z350	59¼	59⅛	59⅛	
15⅞	12	Premier .48	9	1	15½	15½	15½	
93⅝	72½	ProctG 2.60	15	232	86⅝	85¾	86⅝+	½
10⅝	8⅝	ProdRsh	7	7	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
32¾	20⅛	Proler 1.40	9	14	21	20⅞	20⅞	
20¼	17	PSvCol 1.46	11	49	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
26½	24⅝	PSCol pf2.10		21	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
31⅞	26	PSvcIn 2.04	9	83	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	
14	12½	PSInd pf1.04		z20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14¾	13⅛	PSInd pf1.08		z400	u15	14½	15 +	1
22½	19¾	PSvNH 1.88	10	30	21	20¾	21 +	⅛
32¼	28½	PSNH pf2.75		z110	30¼	30¼	30¼	
24	21⅛	PSvNM 1.60	11	15	22⅛	22	22	
26⅛	21½	PSvEG 1.96	8	92	24	24	24	
17⅞	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		4	16¼	16½	16¾	
52	48	PSEG pf4.18		z110	50	49½	49½—	⅛
63¼	57	PSEG pf5.05		z240	61½	61	61½+	2¼
26⅞	24⅜	PSEG pf2.17		5	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
85⅛	78	PSEG pf6.80		z510	84	84	84 +	¾
137	124¼	PSE pf 12.25		z260	128	127½	128 +	½
96⅞	88	PSEG pf7.70		z10	93¾	93¾	93¾—	¼
99	89¼	PSEG pf7.80		z2000	95½	95½	95½	
96	89	PSEG pf8.08		z30	93½	93½	93½+	⅛
9⅛	4¾	Pubicker		93	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Pueblo		7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
4⅜	3⅛	PR Cem	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	16½	PgSPL 1.30	10	19	16¾	16⅜	16¾+	⅛
35⅞	31	Pullmn 1.32	13	135	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
19½	16½	Purex 1.08	9	38	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PuritnFa	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	19½	Purolr 1.16	10	77	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞+	⅜
26⅞	20	QuakOat .92	7	49	21¾	21⅞	21½+	⅛
21½	15¼	QuakStO .88	10	34	15½	15⅝	15½	
28¼	20⅜	Quanex 1.20	8	37	21	d20½	21	
32½	25⅜	RCA 1.20	11	619	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
76	69	RCA pf 4		8	72¼	72¼	72¼	
15⅜	9⅝	RTE .40	10	34	13	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
17⅞	14	RalsPur .40	13	637	16⅞	16	16⅝+	⅛
4½	3¼	Ramad .09e	16	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
24	13¼	Rancoln .80	7	26	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
8⅜	4⅝	RapidAm	10	145	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
30½	23⅝	RapA pf 2.25		1	27¼	27¼	27¼—	1
33⅞	29¼	Raybt 1b	5	24	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
28⅝	19	Raymnd 1	7	78	26⅞	26	26⅛+	⅞
32	28	Raythn 1	9	194	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
24	16⅞	ReadBat .80	8	29	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	Redman	5	73	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	ReeceCp .60	8	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
24	20⅛	ReevsB 1.60	6	6	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
20⅛	14⅝	ReichCh .74	8	5	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	
35¼	29¼	ReinEl 1.20	10	22	32¼	31⅝	32⅛+	¼
98	80	RelEl pf 3		1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛+	2¼
26¾	18⅛	RelianGp	5	28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
43¼	34½	RelG pf 2.20		12	41½	41½	41½+	¼
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		11	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
29½	26⅝	Relin pf 2.68		57	29	28⅝	28⅞—	⅛
11	7⅛	RepubCp	6	10	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
24½	15¼	RepFinS 1	5	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
2	1½	RepOlg		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅞	22	RepStl 1.60	8	74	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	⅛
21⅞	15⅛	RsrvOil .20	14	189	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
26¾	15¼	RevcoDS .40	14	103	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	½
21¾	9¾	Revere	11	46	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
44½	36½	Revlon 1	15	204	43⅝	43	43⅞+	⅞
14⅛	9¾	Rexham .50	10	198	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
39½	31	Rexnrd 1.44	6	40	32	32	32 +	⅛
58	46	Rexn pf 2.36		2	47¾	47¾	47¾+	1¼
70⅛	63¼	Reynln 3.28	9	399	67	66⅛	66¾+	⅜
44⅞	32½	ReyMet 1.50	7	99	34¾	34⅛	34¼	
94½	75½	ReyM pf4.50		40	76½	76½	76½+	1
11⅛	8	ReynSe .40a	8	5	8⅛	8	8	
16⅜	12¾	RichCo 1	6	17	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
26⅛	18⅛	RichMer .90	10	8	23¼	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
21⅜	17⅛	RiegelT 1.30	5	24	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
30⅛	20½	RioGran .80	7	18	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
17¾	12½	RioGr pf .80		26	14	13⅛	14	
17⅛	13⅛	RiteAid .32	11	64	17¾	17⅜	17¾+	⅛
25¾	18⅝	Robshw 1.10	10	30	21⅝	21	21⅛+	⅛
25⅝	21⅞	Robrtsn 1.50	9	2	23½	23½	23½—	¼
14¼	9¾	Robins .32	9	45	9⅛	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
21¼	17¾	RochG 1.40	8	12	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14½	RochTl 1	8	15	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
13¼	10¾	Rockowr .76	5	25	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
37¼	30⅞	Rockwl 2.20	8	209	31⅞	31¾	31⅞+	⅛
51½	32¾	RohmH 1.28	10	25	34	33¾	33¾	
6⅞	5½	RohrInd		30	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
24¼	16½	Rollins .50	10	27	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Ronson	70	38	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
26¾	20⅝	Roper 1.40	5	1	24	24	24	
14½	9¾	Rorer .60	10	239	12¼	12⅛	12⅜+	¼
29¾	20	Rosario .40b	11	19	20¼	d19½	19¾+	¼
26¼	14¼	Rowan .12	11	94	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
19⅝	14⅞	RoyCCol 1	9	321	u20¼	19½	20⅛+	1⅛
61	51¼	RoylD 4.01e	5	508	54⅛	53¾	54⅛+	⅛
27½	21½	Rubbrm .60	12	28	23⅛	23¼	23¼+	⅛
11⅞	10⅛	RussTog .76	8	4	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅛
18	12⅝	RyderS .15r	7	45	16⅝	16	16¼+	⅛
4⅝	2¾	SCASv	10	23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
25⅛	19¾	SCMCp 1	5	48	21½	21¼	21⅛+	¼
15½	12¾	SOSCon .50	5	34	13	12¾	12¾	
33⅝	24	Sabine .50	10	22	29	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
6¾	4⅞	Safgdln .16	7	20	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
50⅝	42½	Safewy 2.20	10	x33	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	
13⅞	9½	SagaCp .36	6	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
44⅛	29⅞	SJoMn 1.30	11	46	30	29⅞	29⅞	
14½	12½	StJoLP 1.12	9	13	13	13	13 —	⅛
47½	39¼	StLSaF 2.50	7	8	40¾	40½	40¾+	½
13¼	11⅞	StPaulS 1e		6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
38⅛	28⅝	StRegP 1.64	9	39	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
7⅜	6⅛	Salant .32	5	15	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Sambos .48	10	412	u18½	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
15¼	13⅛	SDieGE 1.20	8	85	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
12	7¼	SJuanR .99t	10	23	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Sanders		98	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
42½	35½	SFeInd 2	6	83	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛+	⅝
11½	9¾	SFeIn pf .50		6	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
56	42½	SFeInt .60	5	428	45⅝	44⅛	45	
16⅛	13⅝	SgtWel .68	7	3	13½	13½	13½	
5	3¼	SaulRE		7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	SavASlp	3	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7½	5¾	SavOnD .24	7	21	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
12¾	9⅞	SavElP 1b	8	95	12½	12½	12½	
16	14⅞	SavE A 1.34		7	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
14⅞	13	SavE pf 1.28		2	13½	13½	13½	
42⅞	18¼	SavBM .40	10	253	42⅛	41	41⅛+	⅜
5¼	3¾	Saxon	8	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Schaefer	8	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44¼	31¼	SchrPlo 1.12	11	105	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
18½	12⅛	Schlitz .68	11	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
70¾	56	Schlmb 1.10	17	482	67¼	66⅝	67¼+	⅝
16	13	SCOAIn .90	5	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
6⅞	5	ScotLad .36	11	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
29	22¼	ScotFet 1.40	8	31	24⅞	24¼	24⅞—	⅛
27½	21¼	ScottFor 1	8	3	25½	25½	25½—	⅛
20⅛	15⅝	ScottP .76	9	57	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
12	8	Scottys .20	10	44	11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23½	19	Scovill 1.20	7	73	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
8	6½	Scudder	13	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9½	8¾	Scud pf .71e		4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
60¼	24¼	SeaCont .25	10	111	49¾	48⅞	49¾+	1¼
39⅛	30⅛	SeabCL 2	6	52	31	30⅜	31 +	⅛
4⅞	2¾	SeabWA .22t	4	18	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
24	19½	Seagram .80	8	9	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	
17¼	14¼	SealPw 1	7	3	16	15¾	15¾	
13¾	10⅞	SearleG .52	10	174	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
32¾	27¾	Sears .90	14	1345	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
15⅝	7¾	Seatrain	14	64	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
37⅛	27⅞	Sedcoinc .30	7	49	33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅛
19¼	15⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	6	2	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
20¼	15⅛	Servmt 1	7	4	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
11½	7¼	Shakspr .40	6	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
38	28	Shaklee .50	9	125	37⅛	36	37⅛+	1⅛
20⅝	16⅝	Shapell .10	4	25	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ShearH .30a	3	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
36½	29½	ShellOil 1.60	6	195	30⅛	29⅝	30	
15⅜	11⅝	ShlrGl .60a	4	58	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
23⅞	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		6	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
20½	17	ShllGl pf1.40		1	18½	18½	18½	
41½	30½	Shrwin 2.20	43	139	31⅜	31¼	31⅜+	⅛
14½	12	SierPac 1.10	7	57	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
34⅝	24	Signal 1.10	7	46	29½	28¾	29⅛+	⅛
40	36	Signode 1.32	10	72	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
7⅜	5⅛	SimPrec .20	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
19¼	14¾	Simm 1.12	16	51	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
16¾	11	SimpPat .50	12	125	11½	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
25¾	19½	Singer .40	7	43	24	23⅞	24	
45	41	Singr pf 3.50		29	42	41¾	42 +	¾
23½	17¾	Skaggs .50	9	27	22½	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
17	10½	Skil Cp	9	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
19¼	12	Skyline .32	14	147	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
17⅜	14¼	SmithA .80	4	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
40	29¼	SmithInt .72	9	293	30¾	29⅞	30⅜+	⅛
42⅞	30¾	Smkln 1.76	16	360	48¾	48	48⅛+	⅛
19	11	SolaBas .60	10	46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6¾	2⅞	Sonesta	8	28	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
10⅝	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	14	4731	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	4	43¼	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
21	18¼	SCrEG 1.56	9	37	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
32	28½	SCEG pf2.50		4	29½	29½	29½—	⅛
20¾	17½	SoJerin 1.62	9	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
32	26	Sown pf 1.80		5	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
13¾	9⅛	SoetBk .40	10	64	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
9⅞	7	SoetPS 1.27t	7	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
26⅝	21¼	SoCalE 2	6	113	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	SouthCo 1.46	9	311	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
21⅛	18¼	SoInGE 1.32	7	14	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
62¾	49⅝	SoNRes 2.10	7	114	59⅛	59	59 —	⅛
40⅛	36⅛	SoNETEL		[illegible]	[illegible]	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
57	54½	SoNE pf 4.62		z20	54¾	54¾	54¾—	
38⅛	32⅝	SouPac 2.40	7	103	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝+	⅛
62¾	50½	SouRy 2.60	9	30	54	53	54 +	1
6⅞	6¼	SouRy pf .50		5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
27⅜	20½	SoutInd .60	10	196	24⅛	24	24 —	¼
47	36	SouRoyl .68	14	30	37⅜	37	37⅛+	¼
25¾	18¾	SwtAir .28	7	42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
25½	20½	SwtBksh 1	8	15	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
10¼	7¼	SwstFor .20	6	24	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
22¾	19¼	SwtFl pf1.50		2	20	20	20 +	⅛
14⅛	11⅞	SpartF .28	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅜	Sparton .48	6	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
20⅜	15⅝	SperryH 1	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
41	36	SperyH pf 3		4	39	39	39 —	⅛
43¼	33½	SperryR 1.12	8	858	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
15	12⅝	SpringM .90	8	15	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
30½	23½	Squibb .96	11	126	26⅛	25⅝	26 +	⅛
22¾	17	Staley 1	10	29	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
24⅜	22⅝	StPoor 1.92a		24	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
31⅞	24¼	StBrnd 1.28	13	45	28¾	28	28⅛	
42⅝	29	StBPaint .48	14	16	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	StdMotA .40	6	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
45½	37½	StOilCl 2.40	7	226	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
59⅝	47	StOInd 2.60	7	380	47	46⅝	47⅛+	⅛
91½	73½	StOilOh 1.36	20	104	78⅛	77⅝	78 +	⅛
64½	56	StOOh pf 3.75		z10	64¾	64⅝	64⅝+	1¼
11⅞	8⅛	StPacCp .20	3	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9	7	StPress .40	10	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅜	6⅛	StProd .66	8	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
19	15	Standex .90	7	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
36⅞	28	StanW 1.24	8	2	29	29	29 —	⅛
13	11⅝	StaMSe 1.05		11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
49	38½	StaufCh 1.80	7	114	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
17	13⅝	SterlDg .70	10	424	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
19⅝	16¼	Steven 1.20	6	22	17	17	17	
37⅝	28⅜	StewWa 1.96	6	7	29	29	29 —	⅛
23⅝	19⅛	StokVC 1.20	10	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
65⅝	56⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	12	58⅛	58	58 —	⅛
16½	13	StopShop 1	5	x23	13	d13	13⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9	StorTec .67t	8	116	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
20¼	20	StorerB 1	5	36	21	20¾	20 —	⅛
15½	12⅝	StridRit .92	7	42	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
50⅝	38	StuWor 1.68	5	37	45	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
5¼	3½	SuavSho .20	6	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
24	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	SuCrest .50	4	18	11	11	11	
25	18⅛	SunChm .40	6	6	22	d22	22 —	⅛
49	40¼	SunCo 2.52	6	374	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛+	1
51	41	SunC pf 2.25		9	44¼	43	44¼+	1¼
25	19⅝	Sunbm 1.20	9	x15	22⅛	21	21⅞	
42	33½	Sundstr 1.20	10	38	40	39	40 +	⅛
60	48	Sunds pf3.50		3	58½	58¼	58½+	⅛
16⅛	11	SunsMg .10r	413	24	12½	12¼	12⅜	
27⅛	21⅛	SuprVal .86	9	80	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	83	206	205	205	
9⅜	6⅝	SupmkG .6	6	129	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
22⅞	14⅝	Supsco .50e	6	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8½	6⅛	SufroM .22e	43	83	8½	8	8½+	⅛
19⅛	15⅞	Swank 1a	7	23	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
21	16⅝	Sybron .96	8	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
41¼	36¼	Sybrn pf2.40		3	37	37	37 —	⅛
14⅝	7⅞	Sycor	10	12	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
8⅞	5½	Systron	10	6	8	8	8 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	TRE Cp .40	13	56	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
40⅝	32	TRW 1.60	8	180	33⅝	32¾	33⅝+	⅛
90	74½	TRW pf 4.40		5	77	76½	76½+	¼
83	69½	TRW pf 4.50		21	69½	69½	69½	
33	26	TaftBrd 1	8	31	27½	27¼	27½	
6⅝	3¾	Talcott	25	8	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Talley .70	6	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13	11½	Talley pf 1		12	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
20⅜	17⅜	TampEl 1.12	10	27	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
42⅞	2	Tandy	6	141	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
16	9⅝	Tandycft	6	16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
12½	9	Tappan .24	10	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
44⅞	32½	Technicr .80	8	116	44½	43¾	44¼+	1¼
22½	20	Technicr wi		36	22¼	21	22¼+	1
12⅞	5¼	Tchncolr .40	7	77	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13	9	Technicn	9	10	9⅞	9	9⅞—	⅛
6	4	Telecor .30	6	18	6	6	6 +	⅛
74¼	53⅛	Teledn 1.45t	5	92	57⅝	56	57⅝+	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Telprmt	25	803	8½	8	8½+	⅛
3⅛	2¼	Telex	9	39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37½	29	Tenneco 2	7	361	30⅝	30⅛	30½+	⅛
17½	10	Tesoro		189	11	10	10½—	⅛
1	23¼	Tesor pf 2.16		116	22¼	21⅞	22 —	⅛
30⅝	25	Texaco 2	8	713	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
37¼	31¼	TexCm 1.20	10	12	34⅛	34	34	
46⅞	36	TexEst 2.10	9	372	42	41⅝	42 +	⅛
32⅝	29¾	TxET pf 2.87		12	31	30	31	
49	41	TexGsT 2.40	9	22	43	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
21½	14¼	TexInd 1b	9	20	21¼	20	21¼+	1¼
102¼	75⅞	TexInst 1.32	18	80	86⅛	85⅞	86⅛+	1
12⅛	8⅝	TexInt	13	96	11	10	10⅝+	⅛
34½	25¼	TexOGs .28	9	86	28	28⅛	28⅛—	
40	28⅝	TxPcLd .35e	14	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
22⅛	18⅝	TexUtil 1.40	9	1405	21⅝	21	21⅛+	⅛
31⅞	22⅝	Texsglf 1.20	14	62	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
55¼	43	Texglf pf 3		8	44¼	44	44¼+	⅛
5⅛	3	Texfi Ind		3	3½	3½	3½	
29	25	Textron 1.40	8	62	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Textr pf 2.08		2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
26	24⅝	Textr pf 1.40		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
27	19⅛	Thiokol 1	7	27	24	24	24 +	⅛
40⅛	32⅝	ThomBet 1	15	6	37	37	37 +	⅛
12⅛	10	Thomln .44	7	19	11	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18½	15⅛	T—homWJ .80	6	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
8½	7⅛	Thrifty	9	11	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	Ticor 1.10	6	13	21⅛	21	21 +	⅛
27	16	Tidwatr .60	7	34	22¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅛	TigerInt .50	8	950	11	11	11⅛+	⅛
38¼	32	Timeln 1.30	10	296	33	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
25	20	TimsMir .80	10	126	23	22	23 +	⅛
55⅛	50	Timkn 2.20	9	176	52⅜	52½	52⅜	
10⅞	5½	TobinP .15e		2	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
17⅜	8½	ToddSh	77	29	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
27½	24⅜	TolEdis 2.12	9	69	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12¼	9	TonkaCp .48	9	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅞	6⅛	TootRol .40v	10	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
15⅞	10	Tracor .28	7	60	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
41⅛	31⅛	Trane 1.08	10	8	37⅛	36	37¼+	⅛
39⅞	34⅝	TranKUn 1.92	9	25	37	37	37 —	⅛
12⅛	8	TWA	4	149	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
26	17	TWA pf 2		216	25⅛	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
19⅝	17½	TWA pf 1.90		23	17½	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13¾	Transam .66	8	230	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
24⅛	22⅝	Traninc 1.96		11	24	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
22⅛	17	Transco 1	8	194	20⅛	20	20⅛	
11⅞	7	Transcn .52	7	16	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
76½	70	TrGP pf 6.65		z90	u76½	76½	76½+	¼
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z180	103	103	103	
99½	91¼	TrGP pf 8.64		z330	98½	98½	98½	
28½	26⅛	TrGP pf 2.50		4	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9	Transob .28	4	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
27	21	Tranwy 1.60	7	26	24⅞	23	24 +	⅛
43	37	Travelr pf 2		7	38¼	38¼	38¼+	⅛
22¾	19⅛	TriCon 2.14e		66	20¼	20	20¼	
30¼	31½	TriCn pf 2.50		2	32½	32¼	32⅛	
10½	8¼	TriaInd .07e		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22½	14½	TriaPac .60	5	27	21	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Tropican 1	16	91	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
25	9⅛	TwenCn .70	8	154	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	
24½	14⅝	TycoLab .40	8	76	15	15	15⅛+	⅛
24	19⅛	TylerCp .60	6	414	21⅞	21	21 +	⅛
23⅛	18	Tymshr	13	40	22⅝	22	22⅝+	½
27½	17	UALInc .60	8	172	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅜
20¼	17¼	UGICp 1.48	7	336	20½	20	20	
31½	28⅛	UGI pf 2.75		z100	30	30	30¾+	⅛
17⅝	13½	UMCInd 1.20	9	19	16	15	15⅛	
2	1¼	UMET Tr		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅛	13⅛	UOP .70	8	x15	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅛	17⅝	UVInd 1	6	428	u24¼	23⅜	23⅝+	⅛
22¼	19	UARCO 1.30	6	5	19½	19½	19½	
14	10	Unarco .70	4	2	10	10	10 —	⅛
13⅞	10⅛	UnBnco .84	6	58	12⅝	12⅜		
66⅛	47½	UCamp 1.80	10	x107	50¼	50		
62⅝	45¼	UnCarb 2.80	7	537	46⅛	45		
9	7¼	UnCmrce	12	5	7⅝	7⅝		
7	4	UnionCp	9	44	5⅛	4⅞		
16	15	UnElec 1.36	10	112	15⅛	15		
42	38¼	UnEl pf 3.50		z10	40¼	40¼		
48	44	UnEl pf 4		z30	46	46		
54½	50	UnEl pf 4.50		z10	51	51		
31	29	UnEl pf2.72		2	30	30		
59½	49	UnOCal 2	7	160	51¼	50⅞		
76⅛	65	UOCa pf2.50		1	65⅛	65⅛		
58⅛	48	UPacC 1.70	11	308	51½	50⅞		
91	82	Unirval pf 8		z250	89½	88		
10⅜	7	UnBrand	4	56	7⅛	7½		
15½	12½	UnBrnd pfA		8	14⅛	14		
11⅛	10	UnitCp .80c		63	10	10		
30½	25½	UnEnRs 1.72	6	x64	33			
16⅛	11	UFinCal .40	5	27	15⅛	14⅞		
14⅛	11⅜	UnGrmty	5	32	12½	12½		
29¼	25⅛	UIlium 2.44	5	x8	28	27		
25⅛	23⅛	UIllu pf 2.20		y600	24¼	24		
29½	19½	UnitInd .70	7	7	22⅛	22		
19¼	13⅛	UnitIn pf .42		2	14½	14		
6⅞	4⅛	UnitInn .14	3	1	5⅛	5		
44⅝	31¼	UnNucl 1.20t	9	37	35	34		
4⅛	2	UnPkMn	2	113	2⅛	2		
15⅞	10⅛	UnRefg .64	5	8	13⅛	13		
18⅛	14¼	USFoS 1.26e		18	15⅜			
39⅞	32⅜	USFidG 1.84	7	130	34⅛	33		
26⅛	22⅛	USGyps 1.60	14	29	23⅛	23		
8⅛	6⅝	USHom .20	6	46	6⅛	6		
8⅛	6½	USInd .49	7	285	6⅝	6		
15⅝	9⅝	USLeasg .40	6	36	14¼	14		
4⅝	2⅝	US Rty		5	3¼	3		
27	18	USShoe 1.20	7	5	22⅛	21		
50	30⅛	USSteel 2.20	9	369	32⅛	31		
33⅛	24¾	USTobc 1.40	11	21	29⅛	28		
41⅝	34⅝	UnTech 1.80	7	169	35¼	34		
122	110¾	UnTch pf7.32		5	115	114		
21½	17⅝	UniTel 1.28	9	174	20⅛	20		
26⅝	22¼	UniT pf1.50		12	25⅛	25		
10¼	6⅝	Unitrod .10	9	52	9⅛	9		
11	9	Univar .56	7	8	9⅛	9		
22⅛	14⅝	UnivFd 1.12	8	20	22	21		
33⅝	27⅞	UnLeaf 1.88	7	4	30⅛	30		
38⅞	30	Upjohn 1.30	18	160	35⅛	35		
19⅝	14⅝	USLIFE .48	7	82	18⅛	18		
12⅛	11⅛	UslifeF .96a			12¼	12		
23⅛	20¾	UtahPL 1.56	10	x91	20⅞	20		
34⅝	31⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		x14	33⅛	33		
22⅛	18⅛	VFCp 1.10	8	3	18⅛	18		
10⅛	7	ValtevIn .40	26	16	8⅛	8		
21¼	14¾	Varian .28	12	39	17⅛	17		
12¼	7¾	VaroInc .20a	4	46	10⅛	10		
6⅛	4⅞	Vendo		6	5⅛	5		
4⅝	2¾	Venice .15t		5	2⅛	2		
15	13¼	VestSe 1.31e		12	14⅛	14		
23	12⅛	Vetco .20e	16	78	13⅛	13		
18⅛	9⅝	Viacom .20	15	105	17⅛	17		
15¾	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	377	15	14		
60	54½	VaEP pf 5		z80	55⅛	55		
91½	85	VaEP pf7.72		z2100	90	89		
110	102¾	VaEP pf9.75		z370	107½	107		
32¾	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		9	31⅛	30		
91⅛	85	VaE pfJ 7.72		z250	89½	89		
85½	79	VaEP pf7.20		z5670	84	83		
8⅛	4⅞	Vornado		17	6⅛	6		
27⅝	21⅛	VulcnM 1.10	7	6	22⅛	22		
21	15¼	Wachov .54	9	38	16¼	16		
56¾	45	Wach pf 2.20		2	46	46		
4⅞	3⅛	WachRty		40	4⅛	4		
16⅛	11⅛	WalMart .18	12	45	15⅛	13		
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	21	16⅛	16		
28⅝	22⅛	WlkrA 1.48a	7	2	24⅛	24		
21⅞	16⅛	WallBus .66	6	9	18⅛	18		
27½	20½	WallMu 1.20	3	14	21⅞	21		
39⅝	28⅝	WallJm 1.40	7	350	28⅛	d28		
42⅝	30¼	WallJ pf1.60		4	31	30		
7⅞	5	WardFd .47t		30	7⅛	7		
9¾	6¼	Warnaco		44	7⅛	7		
22	17½	Wrnc pf 1.50		3	18¼	18		
32¼	23	WarnS 1.20	8	12	23⅛	23		
32⅞	26½	WrnCom .80	6	37	29⅛	29		
11⅛	8⅞	WrnerCo .60	9	4	9⅛	9		
31⅛	25⅞	WarnrL 1.10	13	171	27	26		
25⅞	21	WashGs 2.08	8	18	24	23		
20⅛	16½	WashNat .80	7	2	19⅛	19		
25⅛	18½	WashStl 1.20	11	60	24⅛	24		
25⅛	20⅛	WshWt 1.76	8	16	22	21		
17⅞	12	WasteM .28	11	32	15	15		
25½	18¼	WatkinJ .32	13	6	24⅛	23		
7¾	5⅞	WayGos .48	14	12	6⅛	6		
6⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	4	10	6	6		
18⅛	12⅛	Wean pf 1.26		6	14	13		
13⅛	8⅛	Weathrd .50	10	16	13⅛	13		
13⅛	8	WebbD .10e	15	55	12⅛	12		
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF 1.12	7	41	25⅛	25		
13⅛	9½	WellFM .84e	13	24	12¼	12		
57	54	WPP pf4.50		z20	56½	55		
41	32½	WtPtPe 2.40	7	4	36⅛	36		
31¼	26¼	WstctTr 1.94	9	x2	28⅛	28		
10⅝	7¼	WnAirL .40	7	31	7⅛	7		
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	21	30¼	30		
25	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	7	13	20¼	20		
23⅛	14	WnPacIn	4	54	20	19		
23⅛	17	WnPubl .88	9	25	21⅛	21		
20⅛	17	WUnion 1.40	8	80	19¼	19		
58½	54	WnUn pf 4.90		y1	57½	57		
12⅛	11⅛	WnUn dpf1.18		x62	12⅛	12		
27¼	25⅛	WUTl pf 2.56		x19	26½	26		
22¼	16½	WestgEl .97	7	542	19⅛	19		
		Westmor		18				
30⅞	25⅝	Wstvac 1.20	8	43	28	27		
46½	31	Weyerhr .80	12	471	31½	d30		
64⅛	48	Weyr pf 2.80		19	48½	48		
32⅛	24	WheelF .72	11	113	28⅛	27		
		WheelPit		10	11⅛			
60	57	WhelPit pf 6		z20	59⅛	57		
53	47¼	WhelPit pf 5		z410	48½	48		
27⅛	23¼	Whirlpol 1	9	82	23⅛	24		
28⅛	22	WhitCn 1.10	6	42	22⅛	22		
43⅛	37⅝	WhitC pfC 3		6	42⅛	42		
8⅝	6¼	WhiteMt	4	36				
28¼	21¼	Whiting 1.50	7	20	22	21		
6¼	4⅛	Whittakr	9	40	6⅛	6		
16	12½	Wickes .72b	7	474	15⅛	14		
10	6¾	Wiebldt .36	7	10	7⅛	7		
26½	20½	Williams 1	8	232	21	20		
9⅝	6⅝	WilshrO .12	9	28	6⅛	6		
45½	40	WinnD 1.68	13	13	42⅛	41		
6⅞	3⅞	Winnbgo	15	34	3⅞	3		
19⅛	14½	WinterJ 1	5	9	15⅛	15		
32¼	27¾	WisEP 2.12	11	35	30	29		
109	105	WisE pf 8.90		z20	107	107		
23⅝	19⅝	WisGas 1.80		76	21⅝	21		
30¾	28	WisG pf 2.55		6	28⅛	28		
23	19½	WiscPL 1.60	9	11	20⅛	20		
21¾	18¼	WiscPS 1.54	11	43	20⅛	19		
34	25⅛	Witco 1.52	7	13	26⅛	26		
15¼	11⅛	WittrD .60	5	72	12⅛	12		
5½	3⅞	WolvrW .12	7	34	5¼	5		
12⅞	10½	Womelc .48	6	13	15	10		
8⅛	6½	WoodCp .40	6	27	6⅛	6		
30	19½	WoodPet .30	12	15	23⅛	23		
26⅞	18⅝	Wolwth 1.40	7	454	20	19		
39½	29	Wolw pf 2.20		3	30	30		
85⅛	70⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	16	85	84		
10½	8⅝	Wurltzr .40	5	3	8½	8		
14⅛	9⅝	Wylain .60	10	11	12½	12		
8⅝	5⅞	WyleLb .32	6	17	6⅛	6		
58⅞	43½	Xerox 1.60	11	x634	54½	53		
31⅞	15⅞	Xtra .24e	6	83	27⅝	26		
13¼	10⅞	Yates .05e	5	11	11¼	11		
16⅛	12½	ZaleCp .88	7	27	14⅛	14		
15	10½	ZalepfA .80		2	11⅛	11		
14⅞	10	Zapata .30b	6	167	12⅛	11		
8⅝	6¼	ZayreCp	3	50	6½	6		
28	19	ZenithR 1	10	168	20	19		
16⅛	13	ZurnInd .60	9	38	14⅛	14		

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	2½-2¾	7⅛-7⅝
2 M	6⅛-6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅝-7⅞
3 M.	6¼-6⅞	3⅞-4	2⅜-2⅝	7½-7¾
6 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 -8¼
1 Y.	[illegible]	4 -4⅛	3⅛-3⅜	8½-8¾

European Gold Markets

Aug. 29, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	CLOSED	—	—
Zurich	145.875	146.125	+1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	149.12	148.75	—0.05

U.S. dollars per ounce.

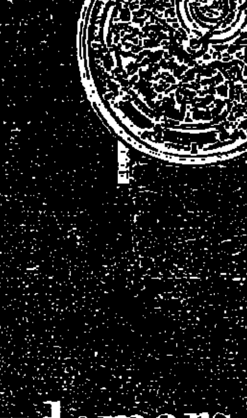
Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	Options for May 1978 commence on 10th Oct., 1977
140	8.00-9.25	———	
145	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.00	
150	3.00-4.00	4.75-5.75	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28305

GENEVA: GÜBELIN 60 Rue du Rhône
LES AMBASSADEURS 20 Quai du Général Guisan
ZBINDEN 17 Rue du Mont Blanc
LONDON: ALGERNON ASPREY 27 Bruton Street
ASPREY & CO. New Bond Street
GARRARD & CO. Ltd 112 Regent Street
PARIS: ALDEBERT 1 Bd. de la Madeleine
CLERC 4 Place de l'Opéra
FRED 6 Rue Royale
ROME: BEDETTI 11 Piazza San Silvestro
BULGARI Via Condotti
ZURICH: GUBELIN 36 Bahnhofstrasse
LES AMBASSADEURS 64 Bahnhofstrasse
MEISTER 33 Bahnhofstrasse

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL IN COMMON.



Audemars Piguet

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	f2.39	*1.23½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*2.00	*1.45
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	.44	.39
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.60	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No. 1 hry Pitt	65-66	83-84
Lead spot, lb.	.31	24½-25
Copper elect., lb.	60½	74½
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.4142	3.9669
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.53	.39-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.393	4.045
Gold N.Y., oz.	146.30	102.20
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index Aug. 29	890.7 f	844.30

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.
** Revised.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Aug. 29, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	7.49	7.50	7.30	7.30	—0.23
Oct	7.75	7.76	7.67	7.69	—0.07
Mar	8.91	8.92	8.84	8.87	—0.04
May	9.10	9.10	9.01	9.05	—0.01
Jul	9.22	9.23	9.15	9.21	+0.01
Sep	9.40	9.40	9.33	9.34	
Oct	9.48	9.48	9.40	9.43	+0.01

Sales: 2,602
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	195.00	199.90	194.70	193.06	
Dec	183.00	184.00	180.06	b180.06	
Mar	165.13	167.30	165.13	165.13	—6.00
May	163.25	163.75	163.25	a163.25	
Jul	160.50	161.00	159.00	159.00	—6.00
Sep	155.00	155.00	154.50	a540.50	

Sales: 544.
Parana spot 2.00n.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	190.50	190.50	187.00	188.80s	—1.20
Dec	166.00	168.69	166.00	168.05s	—1.20
Mar	157.50	158.50	156.10	158.05s	—1.20
May	152.50	153.50	151.10	153.10s	—1.00
Jul	146.90	146.90	146.90	148.00s	—0.95
Sep	142.00	142.00	142.00	b143.10s	
Dec	135.00	135.00	134.90	136.10s	

Sales: 806
s-settling.
Spot accra 2.39

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	52.30	52.40	51.90	52.00s	—0.50
Oct	52.90	52.90	52.50	52.40s	—0.50
Dec	53.60	53.80	53.20	53.30s	—0.50
Jan	54.00	54.10	53.60	53.80s	—0.40
Mar	54.90	55.00	54.50	54.70s	—0.40
May	55.70	56.00	55.50	55.60s	—0.04
Jul	56.70	56.80	56.50	56.50s	—0.40
Sep	57.70	57.70	57.30	57.40s	—0.40

Sales: estimated 5,377.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

Oct	54.70	54.80	54.45	54.75	+0.56
Dec	54.68	55.00	54.60	54.85	+0.48
Mar	55.40	55.85	55.40	55.75	+0.45
May	56.07	56.60	56.07	b56.50	
Jul	56.95	57.15	56.95	57.15	+0.45
Oct				b57.85	
Dec	57.60	57.90	57.60	57.85	+0.45

Sales: 1,250.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	—0.84
Mar	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.85	—0.07
Apr	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35	
May	5.95	5.96	4.85	5.86	

Sales: 1,362

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	110.10	112.60	110.10	111.70	—1.00
Nov	105.00	106.60	105.00	105.60	—2.20
Jan	92.6	93.60	92.05	92.10	—2.00
Sep	89.50	89.50	89.50	b89.50	
Nov	89.00	89.00	89.00	b89.00	

Sales: 1,000.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

Aug	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Sep	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Dec	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Jan	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Mar	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
May	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Jul	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Sep	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0
Dec	00.00	000.00	000.00	000.00s	0.0

Sales estimated: 0,000.

GOLD
100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

Sep	146.10	146.10	145.90	145.90s	—1.00
Oct	147.00	147.10	146.60	146.80s	—0.50
Dec	148.10	148.60	148.00	148.10s	—0.50
Feb	150.80	150.00	149.50	149.50s	—0.50
Apr	151.60	151.60	151.00	151.00s	—0.50
Jun	152.90	152.90	152.50	152.50s	—0.50
Aug	154.30	154.40	154.00	154.00s	—0.50
Oct	155.60	155.70	155.60	155.70s	—0.50
Dec	157.80	157.80	157.40	157.40s	—0.50

Sales estimated 1,026
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Aug. 29, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	2.17¾	2.18¾	2.16¾	2.17½	—.00½
Dec	2.28¾	2.30	2.27½	2.28½	—.00½
Mar	2.37½	2.38½	2.36¾	2.37½	—.00¼
May	2.42	2.43	2.41	2.42	—.00½
Jul	2.46	2.46¾	2.44½	2.46	
Sep	2.51	2.51	2.49½	2.50½	—.00¼

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	1.83¼	1.84	1.81¾	1.82	—.02
Dec	1.92¼	1.93	1.90¾	1.91¼	—.01¾
Mar	2.00¼	2.00¾	1.98¾	1.99	—.01½
May	2.04¾	2.05	2.03¾	2.04¼	—.01
Jul	2.07½	2.08½	2.07¼	2.07¼	—.01
Sep	2.10	2.10¾	2.09¼	2.10	—.00¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Sep	5.19	5.26	5.12¼	5.14½	—.07
Nov	5.13½	5.19	5.05	5.07¾	—.06¾
Jan	5.21	5.25¾	5.12¼	5.14	—.07
Mar	5.27	5.33½	5.20½	5.22¾	—.06
May	5.35	5.39	5.27½	5.30	—.05
Jul	5.40	5.45	5.32	5.35½	—.04½
Aug	5.45	5.45	5.34½	5.37	—.05½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	19.15	19.25	18.90	19.05	—.23
Oct	19.00	19.05	18.66	18.78	—.30
Dec	18.60	18.80	18.40	18.53	—.24
Jan	18.70	18.75	18.45	18.58	—.27
Mar	18.75	18.85	18.48	18.63	—.24
May	18.80	18.80	18.51	18.60	—.28
Jul	18.65	18.85	18.63	18.70	—.25
Aug	18.80	18.80	18.65	18.70	—.25

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	137.00	139.00	135.80	136.80	— .70
Oct	134.50	136.80	133.60	134.90	— .90
Dec	137.00	138.80	135.80	136.90	— .80
Jan	139.00	140.70	138.00	139.30	— .50
Mar	143.50	144.40	142.00	142.70	— .30
May	145.50	146.50	145.00	145.50	— .50
Jul	149.50	149.50	148.00	148.50	—1.50
Aug	151.00	151.50	150.00	150.30	—2.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep				438.00	—2.58
Oct	442.50	443.00	440.20	440.60	—2.80
Dec	447.00	448.00	445.00	445.50	—2.90
Feb	452.50	453.00	450.50	450.50	—3.00
Apr	458.00	458.50	455.50	455.90	—2.90
Jun	463.50	463.50	461.50	461.50	—2.70
Aug	469.00	469.00	467.10	467.10	—2.60
Oct	473.00	473.00	472.50	472.50	—2.70
Dec	479.50	479.50	478.00	478.00	—2.70
Feb	484.00	484.00	483.60	483.60	—2.70

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	39.00	39.00	38.60	38.75	— .45
Dec	38.02	38.02	37.75	37.92	— .33
Jan	37.60	37.60	37.35	37.37	— .38
Feb	37.20	37.25	37.00	37.12	— .38
Apr	37.60	37.60	37.15	37.30	— .37
Jun	39.00	39.00	38.55	38.55	— .65
Aug	39.30	39.30	39.02	39.02	— .50
Oct	39.50	39.50	39.00	39.05	— .55

Sales: Oct 2990; Dec 2170; Jan 18; Feb 466; April 324; June 19e; Aug 32; Oct 8.
Open interest: Aug 64; Oct 16243; Dec 11337; Jan 368; Feb 5621; April 3613; June 2221; Aug 590; Oct 61.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	38.55	38.55	37.75	37.90	— .45
Dec	37.10	37.10	36.52	36.62	— .78
Feb	34.32	34.32	33.82	33.92	— .68
Apr	31.87	31.87	31.35	31.45	— .55
Jun	33.32	33.32	33.00	33.00	— .32
Jul	33.10	33.20	33.05	33.05	— .40
Aug	31.90	32.00	31.85	31.85	— .70
Oct	30.35	30.35	30.00	30.12	— .23

Sales: Oct 2069; Dec 1590; Feb 556; April 235; June 54; July 8; Aug 4; Oct 15.
Open interest: Aug 52; Oct 6328; Dec 4510; Feb 2044; April 1401; June 210; July 142; Aug 56; Oct 165.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	57.60	57.70	57.15	57.20	— .65
Oct	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	— .50
Nov	56.55	57.00	56.50	56.50	— .45
Dec	58.00	58.00	57.15	57.35	— .65
Jan				54.70	— .30

Sales: Sep 273; Oct 2; Nov 23; Dec 189; Jan 0.
Open interest: Sep 1125; Oct 91; Nov 374; Dec 838; Jan 40.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	49.40	49.45	48.25	48.45	— .80
Mar	47.55	47.92	46.75	47.02	— .73
May	47.75	47.75	46.60	46.65	— .95
Jul	47.10	47.20	46.90	46.90	— .80
Aug	45.25	45.70	45.25	45.25	—1.15

Sales: Feb 3857; March 336; May 101; July 6; Aug 4.
Open interest: Aug 51; Feb 4785; March 1464; May 498; July 336; Aug 122.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Paris Commodities
Aug. 29, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	850	845	845- 860	— 5
Nov			840- 855	—10
Dec	930	920	918- 920	—13
Jan			920- 930	—10
Mar	1,000	997	995-1,000	— 3
May			1,022-1,048	— 3
Jul			1,020- ——	— 5
Aug			1,040- ——	U.C.
Oct			1,040-1,100	U.C.
Lots: 32.				
COCOA				
Sep	2,360	2,325	2,330-2,360	—20
Dec	2,036	2,023	2,022-2,025	—44
Mar	1,940		1,934-1,950	—54
May			1,914-1,940	—60
Jul			—— -1,890	—50
Sep			—— -1,868	—50
Lots: 28.				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
Aug. 29, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sony Corp	479,100	8½	+ ⅛
Chemetn	147,900	43⅝	+ ½
SearsRb	145,300	31⅛	+ ½
Tex Util	142,900	21⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	142,400	67	+1¼
Pan Am	140,800	5⅜	— ⅛
Fst Chart	131,000	18⅝	+ ¼
Exxon	129,300	48½	+1
Babcok Wil	123,200	59¾	— ⅛
ElPaso Co	119,300	17⅝	+ ½
AmTT	113,500	61	
AtlRichfl	109,700	53⅞	— ⅛
PepsiCo	106,000	25⅞	— ⅛
Ponderosa	104,600	13⅝	+ ½
FordMot	103,800	43½	+1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	15.28	18.48
Advanced	1011	550
Declined	390	787
Unchanged	466	521
Total issues	1867	1858
New 1977 highs	25	18
New 1977 lows	29	92

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	857.67	866.77	855.77	864.09+	8.67
20 Trn	215.23	217.62	214.40	217.03+	2.48
15 Util	109.98	111.07	109.73	110.59+	0.64
65 Stk	290.89	293.97	290.12	293.02+	2.80

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	107.05	105.57	106.68	+0.99
Utilities	54.55	53.89	54.29	+0.29
Finance	11.87	11.75	11.84	+0.07
Transportation	13.73	13.50	13.72	+0.19
Composite	97.25	95.33	96.92	+0.86

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.04	52.75	53.04	+0.44
Industrials	56.95	56.65	56.95	+0.55
Transportation	40.82	40.43	40.82	+0.44
Utilities	40.63	40.64	40.63	+0.13
Finance	56.18	55.95	56.18	+0.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 26	106,667	241,611	1,570
Aug. 25	110,545	248,258	1,255
Aug. 24	119,525	244,498	1,523
Aug. 23	131,951	266,537	1,147
Aug. 22	124,019	275,820	1,673

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

UVInd wt	126,900	6	— ¼
HouOilM	66,000	38⅝	+ ⅛
Soundesgn	60,900	14⅝	+1¾
Kewanee In	55,700	45¾	+1
ComodrIntl	53,300	16½	+ ⅛
GtBas Pet	38,700	8¼	
US Filter	33,400	14	+ ⅛
Susquehan	27,800	5⅛	+ ½
Nat Patent	27,000	10⅞	— ⅛
Colon Coml	21,700	11⅛	+ ⅞

Appro final total 1,980,000
Stock sales year ago 1,320,000
Exchange Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
118.34	117.51	118.34	+0.83

Company Profit

Toyota Motor

Year	1977	1976
Revenue	2,390.00	2,000.00
Profits	117.00	99.60

(Billions of Yen)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	Low
Amsterdam	87.10	87.50	99.50	87.10
Brussels	101.06	100.63	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	145.38	146.94	148.98	132.11
London 30		Closed		
London 500		Closed		
Milan	66.38	63.48	74.05	57.93
Paris	90.30	90.60	102.90	77.60
Sydney	424.01	425.13	469.57	419.66
Tokyo (n)	336.56	385.14	386.56	364.70
Tokyo (o)		N/A		
Zurich	308.60	307.90	313.80	292.80

(n) new. (o) old.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 25

AlaP 9.44pf	Faiberge Inc	Ponderosa
Am Baker	Itel Corp	PSInd 4.32pf
Chemetn	LevitzFrn wi	RoyCr Cola
GenPort Inc	Montgom Se	Sambos Rst
ChurChick	Mor Nor	StdOh pfAC
IntFlav Fr	ParkerPen	TrGPL 6.65pf
DPF Inc	PhEl 9.52pf	UV Ind
JamesFrd	Plan Rsrch	UVIn 1.26pf

NEW LOWS— 29

AndrsClay	Holly Sug	Ownil 4.75pf
Arkans Best	IngRand pf	Pope Talb
Celanese	Kroehler	QuanexCp
ChiBrIr	LoneSta Ind	Rosario Res
ChiMilw Cp	Lykes Corp	Simmons
Cities Svc	Massey F	StdOil Ind
Colon Str	MidCTel 2.06pf	Stop Shop
Crown Zell	Niagra Shre	Walter Jim
Entex	Okla NGas	Weyerhsr
Greyhound	OwensIll	

Egypt, Libya Officials Hold 2-Hour Meeting

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Egyptian and Libyan officials met yesterday for two hours near the Egyptian border, the highest-level contact since border clashes last month.

Palestinian aides said that they discussed border issues and agreed to meet again, but added that there was no indication that any major issue was resolved. The meeting was attended by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat, who has been acting as an intermediary.

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.50
Albert Heijn	86.50
Algembank	312
Amrobank	66.80
A'dam Rub	77
Fokker	25.90
Heineken	110
H.V.A.	44.50
Holl-Am-H	89.10
Hoogovens	31.60
K.L.M.	113.60
Nat Nedert	91.10
Pakhoed	71.80
Philips	26.60
Robeco	179
Rolinco	127.50
Royal Dutch	130.30
Unilever	122.20
Van Ommer	143
Ver Mach	60.30

*Ex Div.

Brussels

Arbed	2,265
Brux-Lamb	1,630
Cock Ougree	411
Electrobel	6,300
GB-Inno-BM	1,845
Hoboken	2,680
Pétrofina	4,810
Ph Gevaert	1,230
Soc Générale	2,045
Solvay	2,745
Un Minière	902

Frankfurt

AEG	87.60
BASF	151.30
Bayer	136.50
Commerzbk	201.58
Cont Gummi	72.50
Daimler	348.80
Demag	150
Deutbank	290.50
DresdeBk	231.50
Hoechst	137
Hoesch	45.50
Karlstd	361.50
Kaufhof	242.50
KHD	178
Lufthansa	113.50
Mannesmann	153.10
Metallgesell	270.10
Neckermann	123.50
RWE new	181.70
Schering	267
Siemens	274.50
Thyssen	123
Varta	272.50
Veba	118.60
Volkswagen	174.90

Milan

Bastogi	575
ERBA	1,320
ErcMarelli	235
Fiat	2,035
Finsider	100
Generali	44,950
IFI	2,475
Italgas	580
Italsider	155
LaRinas	50.25
Montedis	247
Olivetti	1,021
Pirelli	1,191
Snia Visco	795

Paris

Air Liquide	291.50
Alimentaire	86
Aquitaine	295.20
BSN	468.50
Carrefour	1,179
Cim Lafarge	171.90
Cie Bancaire	290
CFP	100.10
CGE	265.90
CCF	92
Ferodo	347.90
Imétal	72.50
L'Oréal	745
Mach Bull	27.60
Michelin	1,259
Moët-Henn	372
Moulinex	152.90
Paribas	152
PUK	88.50
Penarroya	42
Perrier	89.30
Peugeot	246.50
Rh Poulenc	63.50
Sacilor	26
St Gobain	119.40
Suez	211.80
Télémécan	548
Thomson	172.80
Usinor	25

* Ex Div.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,525
Buehrle	2,150
B Boveri	1,590
Ciba Geigy	1,380
Cr Suisse	2,190
Fischer	715
HofRochN	8,975
Nestlé	3,490
Sandoz	4,450
Sté B Suisse	387
Sulzer	2,775
U.B. Suisse	3,005

W. German Deficit Off

BONN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—West Germany's federal budget deficit fell to 17.1 billion deutsche marks in the first seven months this year compared with 20.9 billion DM in the like 1976 period, the Finance Ministry reports.

International Bonds Traded in Eu[rope]

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Ashland 8-87	101	102
Austral 8¼-83	103¼	104
Austral 8¾-91	103½	104¼
Bell Cnda 8¼-86	104¾	105¾
Bell Cnda 7⅞-87	100¼	101
BFCE 8⅞-83	101½	102½
BrasCan 8⅞-82	103½	104½
Brit Gas 9-81	103	104
BrokenHill 8⅞-85	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	100¼	101¼
Cdn Natl R 8⅞-86	101	102
Charbongs 8⅞-81	100½	101½
Cons Food 7½-91	97¾	98¾
Conoco 8-86	102½	102½
Cutler Ham 8-87	100¾	101¾
Denmark 7½-90	98¼	99¼
EEC 8¼-82	101¾	102¼
ECS 8⅞-81	103	104
ECS 9¼-86	103¼	104¼
EIB 8¾-83	101	102
EIB 8¾-92	101¼	102¼
EMI 9¼-89	101½	102½
Erap 9¾-89	104	105
Ericsson 9½-89	100¾	101¾
Esso 8-86 nov	104¼	105¼
Eurofima 8½-83	102¼	103¼
First-Chic 7-81	100½	101½
Gould 8⅞-83	104	105
GulfWestn 8¼-84	99¾	100¾
Hamersley 8½-84	101	102
Home Oil 9¼-86	103¾	104¾
I.D.B.J. 8¼-82	104¼	105¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	103½	104½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	101¾	102¾
Kockums 8-83	100¼	101
Manitoba 8½-83	104	105
McMillBl 9-92	101¼	102
Michelin 9¼-86	102¾	103¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¼-82	102	103
NatWest 9-86	103	104
N Brunswick 9-83	102½	103½
N Zealand 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
N Zealand 8½-83	104½	105½
NrgKombk 8½-91	100¾	101¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	100½	101½
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101¼	102¼
Norway 9-80	103¾	104¾
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¾-83	104¾	105¾
Offsh Min 8¼-85	101¼	102
Ontario 9-83	104¼	105¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	100¼	101
PennWalt 8-87	99¾	100¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102½	103¼
QuebProv 8½-81	101½	102½
QuebProv 9-83	102¼	103¼
Ralston 7½-87	101	102
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
Sandvik 9½-86	103¼	104¼
S.A.S. 8-85	99¾	100¾
Seagram 9-83	104½	105½
SFE 9-83	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	103¾	104¾
Shell 7½-87	101½	102½
Singer 8¾-82	101¾	102¾
St Ind 8½-80	103¾	104¾
St Ind 8½-88	104¼	105¼
St Ind 8⅞-88	103¼	104¼
S Handels 9½-86	104	105
Swed St Co 7¾-82	99¾	100¾
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	100	101
Textron 7¾-87	100½	101½
Transocean 8-86	103½	104½
Transocean 7½-87	101	102
Un Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Un Oil 7½-87	101	102
Utah 8-87	102	103
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	98¼	99

Convertible Bonds

Anbexco 4½-87	86½	88½
Ashland 5-88	91	93
Beatrice 6¾-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	98½	100½
Borden 6¾-91	110½	112½
Borden 5-92	101½	103½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	83½	85½
Chevron 5-88	118	120
Chrysler 4¾-86	66½	68½
Chrysler 5-88		
Cont Tel 5½-88		
Cr Suisse 4½-91		
Cumm In 6½-86		
Dart Ind 4¾-87		
EastKodak 4½-88		
E.L. Inf 4¾-87		
Fairchild 5½-91		
Firestone 5-88		
Ford 6-86		
Ford 5-88		
Gen Elec 4¼-87		
Gen Foods 4¾-82		
Gillette 4¾-82		
Gillette 4¾-87		
Gould 5-87		
GulfWestn 5-88		
Honeywell 6-86		
I.S.E. 6½-89		
ITT 4½-87		
Komatsu 5½-90		
Matshita 6¾-90		
Mitsui 7¼-90		
McDermt 4¾-87		
MorganJP 4¼-87		
Nabisco 5¼-88		
Owens Ill 4½-87		
Penney JC 4½-87		
PhilLamp 4¾-83		
R.C.A. 5-88		
Revlon 4½-83		
Revlon 4¾-87		
Sperry 4¼-88		
Squibb 4¼-87		
Texaco 4½-88		
UBS 5-81		
Un Carb 4¾-82		
WarnLamb 4½-87		
WarnLamb 4½-88		
Xerox 5-88		

Bondtrade— (Basis Dec. 31, 1... Med.)
Yesterday 102.78
Previous 102.78

Currency Rates

August 30, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-b[ank for]eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cu[rrencies] in the national currencies of each of the following financial [centers]. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF
Amsterdam	2.4475	4.2670	105.78*	49.94*	50.44y	—	7.8660*	103.09
Brussels (c)	35.72	62.16	15.4075	7.2755	4.0525y	14.568	—	15.006
Frankfurt	2.3355	4.0516	—	47.31	2.637x	94.72	6.510	2.4920
London (z)			— CLOSED —					
Milan	881.85	1536.55	380.89	179.91	—	360.24	24.71	370.60
Paris	4.91	8.5430	211.790*	—	5.5605x	206.230*	13.7430*	206.300
Zurich	2.4035	4.18825	103.255*	48.885*	0.2723*	97.805*	6.73*	—

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange: Belgian financial franc 35.826.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units o[f 10,000]. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 29

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6⅞	3⅞	NatSys .10e	6	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Nelsner		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1½	NelsLB	10	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
1⅞	1½	NeslLM	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
33½	25¼	NENucl .58	10	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
1⅞		Nldrla .05e	8	21	1⅞	1½	1⅞+	⅛
38½	24⅞	NMxAr .25e	145	1	33¼	33¼	33¼—	¼
10⅞	7⅛	NProc .63e	9	18	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
19⅞	15½	NYTim .70	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
20¾	9	NewbE .40b	4	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8¾	4⅞	Newprk		8	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Nichols .27t	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	3	sNolex	41	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅜	2½	Norfek .04	27	5	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
16⅞	12	¾ NoARoy .16	7	48	15⅛	15	15⅛+	
10⅝	7¼	NoCdO	6	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅛	4	NuclDta	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

T

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15¼	12⅝	TorinCp .80	6	14	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
10¼	5⅞	TotalPet	7	23	7¾	7¼	7¾+	⅛
4½	1⅞	TotPet wt		232	1 13-16	2½	2½+	⅛
3⅞	2	TransLux	11	12	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
3¾	2⅝	Tredwy .10	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7½	6¼	TrianCp .05e	7	3	7½	7½	7½	
7⅛	5⅜	Trico .10e	8	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
3¼	1⅞	TubosM .02j		2	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	5½	Tultco .40	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28½	22¼	TurnrC 1.60	8	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
4½	3	TwinFr .10e	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

U - V

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅜	11¾	U&I 1.20a	5	3	12	12	12 +	⅛
3⅞	3¼	UIPCp .20	5	14	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
5	3⅝	URSCp .24	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	2	UVInd wt		1022 u	6½	5⅞	6⅜—	⅛
10	6½	Unimax	12	12	8	8	8	
9⅛	4⅝	UnFidel	8	2	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	UnionInv	11	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
⅜	2-16	UnBrd wt		76	¼	3-16	¼+1-16	
1⅝	1½	UnFoods		18	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5-32	1-32	UNatCp wt		25	1-32	1-32	1-32	
5⅛	2¾	UPieceD		16	5	5	5	
17⅞	12	USFiltr .28	8	278	14	13¾	13⅞	
9⅝	8	UnRHT .71e	13	12	9½	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
½	¼	UnRHT wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
7¾	3⅞	USNtRs	12	55	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
4½	2⅞	USRdium	17	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅞	5¾	UnityB	4	9	6⅛	5½	5⅞—	⅝
2½	1½	UnivCont		3	1½	1½	1½	
18½	12½	UnivRs .30	12	24	16	15⅞	16 +	⅜
14	8½	UnivRu .60	4	7	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	½
6⅞	5⅛	Valle's .621	7	2	5⅛	5½	5½	
15¾	10½	Valmac .83	16	11	15	13	15 +	¼
5⅞	4⅜	Valspar .28	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2½	2⅛	ValueL .02e		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼	8⅞	VanDrn .50	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
26½	19	VermnlA .30	8	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
10⅞	4⅛	Vernitrn	8	26	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Verlipie	17	1	1	1	1 +1-16	
4⅛	2	Vesely	15	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
3⅝	2½	Vishay	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
4¾	2¼	VisualG .10	7	8	3½	3½	3 —	½
2⅜	2	Vol Mer		3	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	9¾	Voplex .40	6	30	10¾	9⅞	10½+	⅝
4⅜	3	VulcnCp	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅞	7¾	Vulclnc .50	3	5	8	8	8	

W

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32⅞	19⅞	WUI .80	8	24	27	26⅝	27 +	½
15¼	10⅞	Wabash .40	6	9	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅞	6⅜	Wacknht .40	7	32	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
8¼	6½	Wainoco	17	32	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
25⅜	19⅝	WalcoN .50b	8	3	22¾	22¾	22¾—	⅛
6⅛	4¾	WallcS .20c	8	8	5½	5⅜	5½	
15⅞	10	Wang .04	14	x129	12⅞	12⅜	12¾—	⅛
12¼	8⅞	Wang B .14	11	x85	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Wards Co	4	43	6⅝	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
6⅝	4½	WarnC pf.05		10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
6⅞	4⅛	WshHm .10	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅛	21½	WshPost .26	9	2	28¾	28¼	28¼—	⅛
25⅛	21	WRIT 1.76	15	1	24½	24½	24½	
2⅝	2⅛	Weiman	9	3	2½	2⅛	2½	
7	5½	WeldTuA	14	5	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	WelrBen		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	5⅞	WescoFn	9	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅞	WstChP .40	15	17	6	d 5¾	6 —	⅛
12⅝	7	WstFin .15a	19	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
6⅞	5	Whitckr .40	13	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Whitehall	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅝	¼	Whitakr wt		27	5-16	¼	5-16+1-16	
6⅛	2⅞	Wichita	35	14	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10⅛	7⅞	Wmhous .40	9	11	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
4½	3½	WilsnB .30	7	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9	7⅝	Winklmn .40	5	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
12⅛	6½	WorcstC	8	23	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	¼
5⅛	3¾	WorkWear	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8½	4⅝	Wrather .05e	10	37	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
1⅛	¾	WrightH	81	24	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16	
14⅞	9¾	Wynnin .40	5	69	11¾	11	11¾+	⅜
15	12½	WymBn .56	8	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛

X - Z

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
18⅝	9⅝	Xonics .10	7	29	9⅝	9	9⅝—	⅛
11⅞	8½	ZeroCo .40	6	85	11⅛	11	11	
7¾	5¼	Zimmer .24	8	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 29, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3075	Abitibi	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
1000	Agnico E	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
100	Agra Ind A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
8701	Alta Gas A	$15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
500	Algo Cent	$13	13	13	
1	Alliance B	320	320	320	—20
7120	Alminex	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29738	Am Bonza	$23	22	23	+1½
300	Atco A	$15	15	15	
9059	Bell Canad	$52⅞	52⅝	52⅞—	⅛
500	BP Can	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
2100	Banister C	$12¾	12½	12¾+	½
825	Bank N S	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
110	Beth Cop A	$18	18	18 —	⅛
400	Block Bros	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
14600	Bovis Cor	70	64	67	+ 3
300	Bralor Res	460	460	460	
3610	Bramalea	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	
6900	Brameda	122	115	120	+ 4
2570	Brenda M	$11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
27775	Bridger	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1000	BCFP	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
500	BC Phone	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
200	Budd Auto	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
200	Burns Fds	$9½	9½	9½	
300	Cad Frv	$9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
2630	Cal Pow A	$33⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	¼
3000	Camflo	$13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
2001	Campau A	$5½	5⅛	5¼	+90
5000	C Nor West	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1450	C Pakrs C	$19⅝	19½	19⅝—	¼
1100	Can Perm	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
4203	Can Trust A	$26	26	26	
4450	C Tung	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
450	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7	7 —	¼
10	CGE	$23½	23½	23½	
8134	Cl Bk Com	$23½	23⅛	23¼—	⅜
1471	Cdn Tire A	$32	31½	32 +	⅜
380	C Uitlies	$14⅛	14	14 —	¼
100	Canbra	370	370	370	
500	Cassiar	$9	9	9	
795	Celanese	350	350	350	
2100	Chieftan D	$15⅞	15	15⅞+	⅞
600	C Holiday I	445	445	445	—10
600	Con Distrb	335	330	335	
3705	Cons Gas	$15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
12700	Con Fardy	299	290	299	+ 9
3450	Craigmt	440	430	435	+10
600	Crush Intl	$9	9	9 —	⅛
225	Cyprus	$8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
1531	Denison	$54	53½	54 +	½
2200	Dicknsn	425	415	425	+20
1190	Dofasco A	$24⅛	24	24⅛	
2550	Dom Store	$16	16	16	
65	Du Pont	$13⅛	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
1060	Dvlex L A	$7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
771	East Mal	265	260	265	+10
600	Electro A	219	215	219	+ 4
100	Emco	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
3166	Falcon C	485	475	480	+ 5
2508	Fibrg Nik A	$25	24½	25 +	½
2400	Fed Ind A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
100	Fed Pion	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
100	Ford Cnda	$88	88	88	—1⅞
700	Francana	$7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
200	Fraser A	$25	24¾	24¾—	¼
6587	G M Res	310	305	305	
200	G Distrb A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
2200	Gibraltar	490	490	490	
75	Goodyear	$14¾	14¾	14¾—	¼
3000	Granduc	90	87	87	— 3
600	Gt Oil Sds	$7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
340	GL Paper	$25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	⅜
96	Greyhnd	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2800	Hambro C	$5½	5½	5½	
100	H Group A	290	290	290	—25
1200	Hard Crp A	305	300	305	
575	IAC	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
809	Inland Gas	$11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
300	Inter-City	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
80	Int Mogul	270	270	270	—15
2754	Int Pipe A	$15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
400	Inv Grp A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
100	Ivaco A	$7	7	7 +	⅛
259	Jannock A	$9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
100	Jannock B	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
1118	Kaiser Re	$14⅞	14¾	14¾—	⅛
10500	Kaps Tran	65	60	80	— 8
2236	Kerr A A	$14⅛	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
850	Kotler A	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
1250	Labatt A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	
135	Lab Min	$33	33	33	
500	Lacana	435	435	435	
5000	LOnt Cem	320	310	320	+10
303	LL Lac	151	151	151	— 1
2	Lob Co A	315	315	315	—25
1703	Lob Co B	345	335	345	+ 5
6400	Mclan H A	$10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
14910	MB Ltd	$20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
63	M Lf Mills	$13½	12¾	13½+	¼
709	Malgmi A	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
10630	Moore	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
814	Murphy	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
530	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14200	Neonex	275	275	275	
8979	Noranda A	$24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
4382	Norcen	$12	11¾	12	
2300	NTecm B w	$11	10½	10⅞—	⅛
200	Nowsco W	$24¼	24	24	
3335	Oshawa A	450	450	450	
2500	Pamour A	390	375	385	+10
700	PanCan P	$30	30	30	
2400	Pembina	430	420	420	—10
300	Petrofina	$18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
240	Pine Point	$31	31	31	
200	Placer	$17¾	17¼	17¾	
5400	Ram	$13	12¾	13 +	⅛
100	Redpath A	$15	15	15 +	¼
10100	Reed Oslr A	$9	9	9	
100	Reichhold	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1433	Revnu Prp	69	69	69	+ 1
100	Rothman	$14	14	14	
1200	Scotts A	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
1720	Shell Can	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
1810	Sherritt A	450	445	445	
1950	Siebens	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
30400	Simpsons	480	455	455	—20
16710	Simpson S	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
55	Stater Stl	$7	6⅞	7 —	¼
1510	Scuthm A	$20	19¾	20	
1100	St Brodcst	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5292	Stelco A	$25⅝	25¼	25¼—	⅜
230	Talcorp A	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4090	Teck Cor A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
2760	Teck Cor B	480	475	480	+ 5
852	Tex Can	$30	29½	30 +	½
550	Thom N A	$12½	12½	12½	
3153	Tor Dm Bk	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
1100	Torstar B	$14¼	14	14 —	¼
510	Traders A	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	
5300	Trns Mt A	$12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
7408	TrCan PL	$15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
950	UGas A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
573	Union Oil	$10½	10½	10½	
830	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
4545	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2900	Upp Can	188	186	188	— 2
3219	Vovager P	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
3700	Weldwod	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1900	Wstburne	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
200	West Mine	435	435	435	
1450	Weston	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
600	Woodwd A	$15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
1500	Yk Bear	360	360	360	+ 5
1050	Yukon C	190	186	190	— 3

Total sales 1,156,454 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2850	Bnk Mont	$16	15⅞	16	
2600	Basic Res	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
400	Can Cem	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
100	Cdn Indust	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
600	CdnInt Pw	$22¼	22¼	22¼	
300	Canron	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
154	Gaz Metro	$6½	6½	6½	
26600	Molson A	$16¾	16½	16½—	¼
1370	Power Cp	$9⅜	9¼	9¼+	⅛
17210	Royal Bnk	$27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
1300	Zellers	$5½	5½	5½	

Total sales 388,110 shares.

Klasen Slated for Bank

FRANKFURT, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The annual general meeting of Deutsche Bank next May will vote on a proposal to elect former Bundesbank president Karl Klasen to the supervisory board, Deutsche Bank sources report. Mr. Klasen was formally joint managing board spokesman at the bank before he was appointed Bundesbank president in January, 1970.

New issue — This announcement appears as a matter of record only — August 1977

European Coal and Steel Community
(ECSC)

Private Placement of U.S. $ 25,000,000
8 per cent. Bonds due 1st September, 1986

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A. — HAMBROS BANK Limited

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Afghanistan (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ....$	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air)..$	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ......$	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ....$	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	975.00	535.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Bahrein (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Burma (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) ..$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)..D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	188.00	105.00
France ..........F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany ...... D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ...£St.	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	1,556.00	852.00
Hong Kong (air) ...$	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Ireland .. .... £St.	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Italy ...... Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ... ..$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg . L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) .... $	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Gld.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) .$	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) ..N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ...$	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air).$	97.50	54.00
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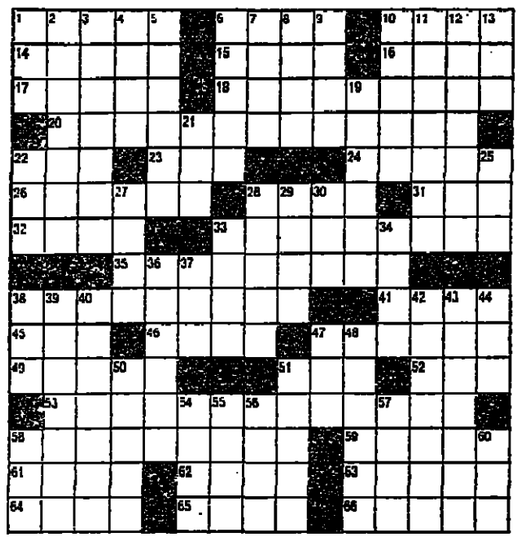
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6 Humane org.
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14 Often heard before
15 Wheedle
16 Raceway shape
17 Plus and minus
18 Esthetes
20 Wild stab
22 Poker "kitty"
23 Newt
24 Ruhr center
26 Golfers Sam and J.C.
28 Invites
31 Before
32 "Money —— everything"
33 Hoax
35 Free handbill
38 Noisy bombardment
41 Diminutive suffix
45 Dander
46 Cry of disgust
47 Call it a day
49 Achilles' last letter
51 Moray
52 "Canoe row a boat?" is one
53 Approximation after ratiocination
58 Callous
59 The same
61 Name of 12 Popes
62 Ancient strongbox
63 Desert prince
64 Tar
65 Source of venison
66 Fathered

DOWN

1 Washington and McKinley: Abbr.
2 Prayers
3 Take a load off
4 —— time (never)
5 Took five
6 Meager
7 Storm refuge
8 Notre Dame is one: Abbr.
9 Shaft
10 Stars that lose their sudden shine
11 Supervise
12 Las Vegas i.o.u.'s
13 Some city trains
19 Black Sea port
21 Conditions
22 "—— Love You" (old song)
25 Catch a butterfly
27 Memo abbr.
28 Strumpets
29 Of anger: Lat.
30 Morning dampness
33 Castle ditch
34 Moscow turndown
36 Roman satirist
37 Genetic agent
38 Labor org.
39 Russian republic
40 Requisite
42 "Sure thing" seller
43 Board member
44 Suffix with velvet
47 Col.'s command
48 Foils a posse
50 Visitor
51 Mystery writer's award
54 "When I was —— . . ."
55 Fatigue
56 Suffix with differ and prefer
57 Book by e.e. Cummings
58 Boosts
60 Civil War general

WEATHER

	O	F			O	F	
ALGARVE	23	74	Fair	MADRID	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	65	Fair	MIAMI	28	83	Rain
ANKARA	27	81	Fair	MILAN	23	74	Cloudy
ATHENS	35	95	Fair	MONTREAL	27	81	Sunny
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	18	65	Rain
BELGRADE	27	81	Foggy	MUNICH	21	70	Fair
BERLIN	20	68	Foggy	NEW YORK	23	74	Sunny
BRUSSELS	19	66	Foggy	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	28	83	Foggy	OSLO	18	65	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	65	Fair	ROME	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	84	Fair	SOFIA	29	84	Foggy
DUBLIN	18	65	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain	TEHRAN	32	90	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Fair	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	22	72	Fair	TUNIS	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	28	83	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	74	Fair
HELSINKI	16	61	Fair	WARSAW	21	70	Fair
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	84	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	23	74	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	Rain
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 29, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF53.40
— (d) Conbar SF174
— (d) Grobar SF987
— (d) Stockbar SF603

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF21.70
— Crossbow Fund SF4.80
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.53

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $15.48
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.75
— (w) Conv. Capital S.A. $25.54

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF274.75
— (d) Canasec SF462
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF76
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF66.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF92
— (d) Espac SF971
— (d) Europa-Valor SF122.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM73.00

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.12
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Spec. Tr. $56.25
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.60
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.48
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.55

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $35.15
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.02

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $94.07
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia $12.07

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF309.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF351.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $96.81
— (w) Sterling Fund £113.14

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.93

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. & Est. SF1.554.50
— (r) Securiswiss SF972

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF417.50
— (d) Intervalor SF61
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF403.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF229.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. SF55.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF89.10

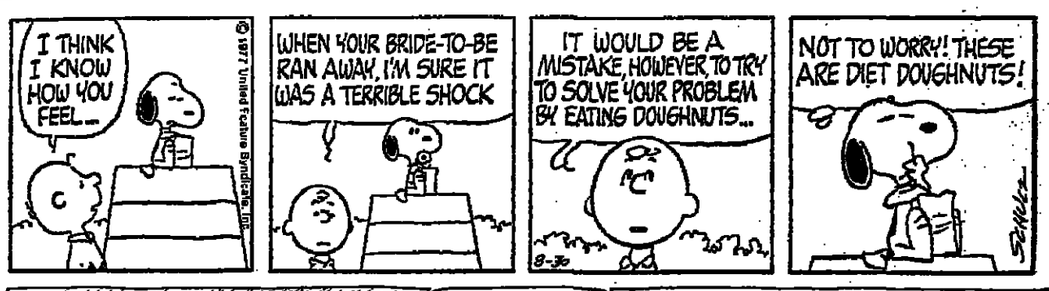
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— (d) Bond Invest. SF73.75
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF76
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF95.50
— (d) Globinvest SF56.75
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF74.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest. SF235
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF121.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est. SF177.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM14.20
— (d) Europafonds DM28.50
— (d) Unifonds DM19.30
— (d) Unirenta DM144.03
— (d) Unispecial I. DM61.50

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $6.76
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.54
Austral. Select Fd $1.59
(w) Brownlnvest $13.12
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1.271
(d) Caribico. Growth Fund $152.35
(w) Citadel Fund $3.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $918.44
(r) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.59
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.55*
(w) D.G.O. $33.24
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $0.71
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.74
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $12.15
(d) Europe Obligations LF1.056
(w) First Eagle Fund $3.034.05
(w) First Intern'l Fd $154.70
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.19
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF71.721
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF66.12
(d) Fonditalia $9.55
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins. DM45.76
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.57
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$7.38
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $8.97
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $1.868.73
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $55.53
(d) Icofund $9.28
(d) Interfund S.A. $5.56
(w) Intermarket Fund $1361.13
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.33
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $30.94
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.04
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.84
(d) Japan Selection Fund $34.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $22.68
(d) KB Income Fund LF1.669
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.16
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $23.01
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $25.02
(w) Luxfund $20.20
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.33
(d) Newirth Int'l Fund $1.16
(d) Newirth Inv. Fund $2.45
(w) Nippon Fund $49.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.85
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $8.27
(w) N.A.M.F $58.95
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.50*
(d) Renta Fund LF1.021
(d) Realinvest LF900
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.54
(r) Samurai Portfolio SF70.35
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM203.50
(d) Soros Fund $327.19
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $28.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $33.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.19
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.79
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $4.96
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $10.19
(w) Western Growth Fd. $8.54
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $410.22
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.82
(w) Worldwide Special $3.833.17

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; : — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S" — Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.

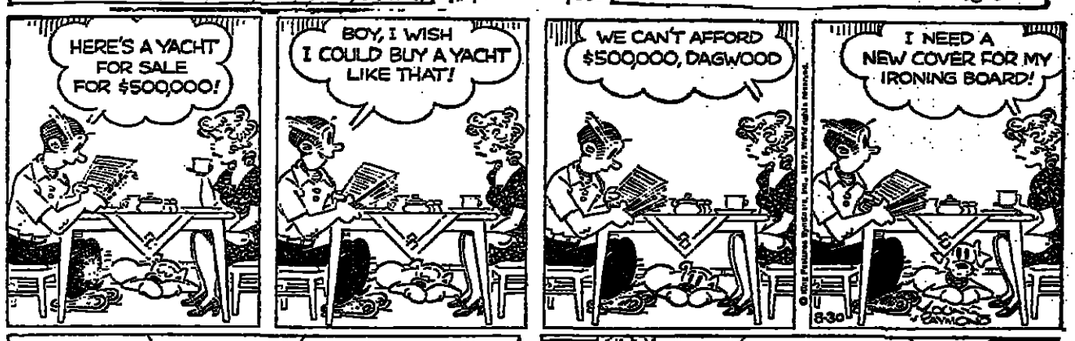
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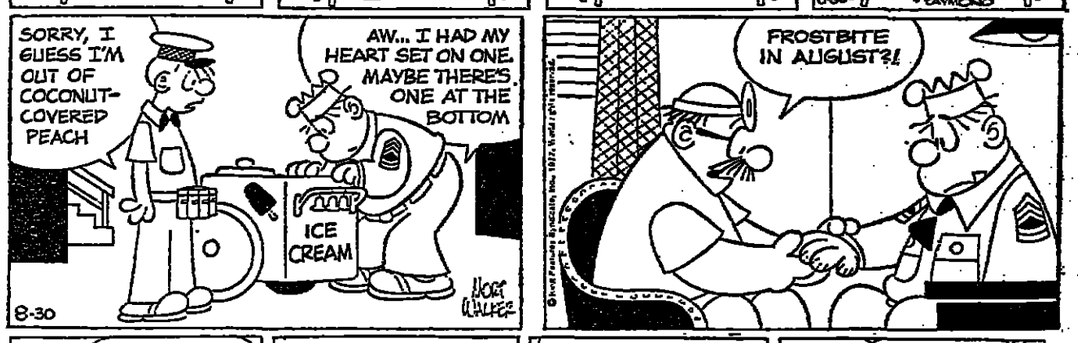
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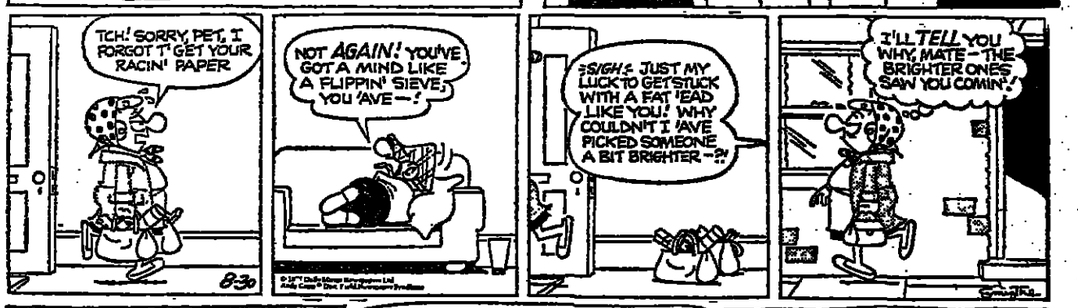
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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAKER WHOSE NATURE PIRATE

Answer: How people who don't believe in wearing bathing suits swim—IN THE WATER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG!"

"DON'T TAKE IT PERSONAL. I NEVER DO."

BOOKS

RING

A Biography of Ring Lardner

By Jonathan Yardley. Random House. 415 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

JONATHAN YARDLEY wants us to like and admire Ring Lardner as much as he does. "Ring" is a heroic effort to help us get there, full of sympathy and qualms, evocations and damning details, some dismay and an appealing protectiveness. It neither huffs nor puffs, in the psychoanalytic or any other mode. And it allows Scott Fitzgerald the last word: "A great and good American is dead. Let us not obscure him by the flowers, but walk up and look at that fine medallion, all torn with sorrows that perhaps we are not equipped to understand. Ring made no enemies, because he was kind, and to millions he gave release and delight."

That he certainly did—in his baseball reporting for various Chicago newspapers, in his nationally syndicated column, in his stories for the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines, in his radio criticism for the New Yorker. He even managed to release and delight such notoriously tough customers as Edmund Wilson, H. L. Mencken and Virginia Woolf. Two of his stories, "Haircut" and "The Golden Honeymoon," will live as long as there are anthologies. One of his characters, Alibi Ike, walked right off the printed page and into the deep freeze of America's imagination of itself. "Shut up," he explained, "is more than a classic line; it is by now almost a neural circuit."

Happy childhood (in the bosom of a more or less aristocratic Middle Western WASP family), long courtship and loving marriage and devoted children (Ellis's moving letters are quoted extensively), and sudden fame and quick riches ($4,500 per story)—of course he would be punished. His friends wanted him to write a novel; he didn't. He wanted to write a hit tune, a Broadway musical comedy; he couldn't. All but one of his children died tragically. Alcohol stupefied him; he was so shy he had to drink to talk and then drank instead of talking. He wasted away, in debt, at age 48.

Did he punish himself? If so, it's hard to see for what. To be sure, a Chicago newspaperman was supposed to drink, but Ring had started in high school. Was there a secret sexual wound? Probably not, or Yardley would have found it: Ring seems to have been one of the virgins at his own wedding, and happily monogamous ever after; his prudishness—the attack in the New Yorker on suggestive lyrics in popular music raises eyebrows, or low brows—was probably his upbringing.

A private despair suggests: "He had t as he could to ful tial, and when he had created he fel talent was too h was what it produ nothing cheap in t Yardley earns his it after a series discriminations a leaps: "In truth, I not care all that m great, but neither disappoint. He wa to whom the work shouting 'Inflate. he could not hand

Imagine, though merchant of psych of writing six or a week, of inve every morning for meal, of tiring of and settling for tw selves, caricatures Friends! They you're an artist; a deadlines. They transcendent serio pose; jokes are e quire stamina; yo been a sprinter, appointed; who, u

Fitzgerald said made no enemies kind. Yardley s want to disappoi being Abe North, gerald's "Tender he might have b Diver, too, with to please. Every pleased. Of Abe-L wrote: "All of th scious of the solem flowed from him, ment, fragmentary surpassed. But th ened at his survi a will to live, now to die." Why cou left him alone? friend be a genius

Yardley is a whose articles an appeared just abo "Ring" is a grac ginning on a gra form of an essay It once was befo Black Sox scandal agreeably romanti Yardley clearly be of the same thi baseball, family, decency, limits. T have their own ge tinct as Niles, M Lardners grew u King James Bible of Common Praye place to be.

If Yardley think of Ring's achieven —too much is too c Mark Twain taug write our language has to have tha critical respect, in a biography as go Listen, we are told, and did his best many writers cou same?

John Leonard is of The New York

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	I	N		T	I	R	E		T	A	T	A	
H	O	S	E		E	I	T	O	N		C	O	L	A	S
A	L	A	W		N	E	W	S	P	A	P	E	R	S
N	E	W	S	T	O	M	E		A	R	I	S	E	M
		S	A	R	S		O	P	E	C				
A	C	R	O	S	S		P	R	E	S	S	M	E	N
D	R	A	Y	S		B	O	A	R	S		O	N	E
O	I	N	S		N	E	W	L	Y		C	O	D	A
E	W	U		P	A	V	E	S		L	O	S	E	R
R	E	P	O	R	T	E	R		B	I	P	E	D	S
			R	I	A	L		L	E	V	Y			
A	R	A	G	O	N		C	I	T	Y		D	E	S	K
D	E	P	A	R	T	M	E	N	T		E	S	N	E
E	D	E	N	S		U	R	G	E		S	T	A	Y
N	O	D	S		D	O	O	R		K	E	G	S	

BRIDGE — By Ala

IN any recreational activity the beginner needs plenty of encouragement, and the instructor is likely to shower praise on him if he executes a simple maneuver successfully. But the teaching pro may be left speechless if the student suddenly does something really advanced—if the golf novice hits his first trap shot six inches from the hole or the tennis neophyte hits a topspin lob to the baseline.

A young expert who teaches bridge had this experience when playing a practice game with some students recently. He sat North on the diagrammed deal and his partner had just completed a course of ten beginner's lessons. He found himself playing a precarious contract of three spades after his expert partner had made an aggressive bid on the second round of the auction.

When West led a heart, North tabled his dummy and wandered round the table to watch—acceptable behavior for a teacher in the interests of post-mortem instruction. As he did he noted West's trump holding, shuddered inwardly, and resigned himself to defeat.

East won the first trick with the heart ace and returned the queen. South won with the king and led a spade to the queen. West did not make the mistake of playing high, since the finesse of the eight would have required x-ray vision.

Next South finessed the club ten, delighting his partner, whose basic lesson on finessing had not included this particular example.

West returned the spade jack, a subtle error as the sequel demonstrated. South won the spade king, finessed the diamond queen successfully, three minor-suit w in the dummy in t

WEST
♠10964
♡—
◇—
♣—

South led a di dummy and disca maining heart. k West would have t led the spade ten trick; and when thi to win, he had tc last two tricks to seven of trumps.

NORTH
♠Q8
♡1062
◇AQ107
♣Q64

WEST
♠J109643
♡75
◇K9
♣A82

SOUTH
♠AK752
♡K98
◇64
♣K103

Both sides were vulne ding:

South	West	No
1♠	Pass	2◇
2♠	Pass	3♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the heart seven

هكذا من الأصل

...smos Victors Title Soccer, ...le's Farewell

By Alex Yannis

...AND, Ore., Aug. 29 ... New York Cosmos ...ele's last North Amer... League game yester... ...ing the league cham... ...me. 2-1, from the ...nders.

...of the sport's break... ...r in the United States ...ver national television ...other countries. The ...at Civic Stadium, ...a record crowd for a ...pionship match.

...ed the second cham... ...the league's 11-year ...the Cosmos. The first ...on, in 1972, Pele was ...d the man who scored ...winning goal, Giorgio ...as in Italy.

...t, voted the outstand... ...in the game, scored ...g goal in the 19th ...Chinaglia scored the ...header with 13 min...



AP.

...and trophy.

Seattle's goal came four minutes after Hunt's as Tommy Ord blasted a low shot under Shep Messing, the Cosmos goalkeeper.

Messing later made a spectacular save, moments before Chinaglia's winning goal. "Championship games sometimes are decided on key breaks," the goalkeeper said after the match. "Today we created these breaks in a game that could have gone the other way. We proved that we can respond to the pressure."

Werner Roth, the captain of the Cosmos, said: "Pele is No. 1 and now we are No. 1 along with him. This team showed a lot of character in the playoffs."

Shouts of "Pele, Pele, Pele" rang through the overcrowded dressing room.

During the game, the 21-year-old Hunt caused the biggest problems for the Seattle defense, especially with his long, diagonal runs in front of the Sounders' penalty area. He also broke up several plays on defense.

Goalie Surprised

It was Hunt's hustle, speed and alertness that resulted in the first goal. It was scored at a time no one expected, least of all Tony Chursky, the talented Seattle goalkeeper.

Chursky had come out of his goal and gathered in the ball after Hunt had chased it off a lead pass by Chinaglia. The Seattle goalkeeper held the ball for a few seconds, checking the field around him, then decided to roll it on the ground. Hunt, anticipating the play, moved in and stole the ball, giving it a soft kick toward the goal. The ball rolled into the net as both men chased it.

Commenting on Hunt's goal, Pele said:

"I tell the players in practice to always look at the ball during the game. You never know what happens—maybe the goalkeeper gets a heart attack and drops it."

For Hunt, it was his fourth goal in the playoffs. He also assisted on the winning goal, which was Chinaglia's ninth in the playoffs, a league record.

Rarely Uses Head

The goal came as something of a surprise, since Chinaglia is not known for his header but for his ground shots.

The Sounders gave the Cosmos a tough match. Thwarting all predictions that they would attack with high passes from the flanks, the Sounders attempted to penetrate through the middle with the ball on the ground.

All the Seattle attacks originated on the sidelines, in an attempt to draw the Cosmos defenders out, and then broke quickly toward the middle.

The Sounders also threatened in the air a couple of times, and Ord almost put them in front in the early stages, but his header went wide to the left.



Associated Press.

CHAMPIONSHIP ACTION—Giorgio Chinaglia of the New York Cosmos maneuvers past a Seattle Sounders defender in the NASL championship. In the background is Pele.

Pirates Triumph, Gain on Phillies

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Pittsburgh Pirates, with Jim Rooker spacing seven hits and Fernando Gonzales hitting a three-run homer in the third inning, routed the San Diego Padres, 10-1, yesterday and moved to within 3 1/2 games of first-place Philadelphia in the National League's Eastern Division.

It was the fourth straight victory for the Pirates, who have picked up four full games in the last four days.

The Padres committed six errors, three by shortstop Jill Almon, as Booker recorded his 11th victory against 8 losses. Bob Shirley, 8-16, was the loser.

Dodgers 11, Cardinals 6

At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey drove in five runs with three doubles and two homers, including a grand slam in Los Angeles's seven-run seventh inning, and Don Sutton hurled a six-hit shutout to lead the Dodgers to an 11-0 rout of St. Louis.

In recording his 47th career shutout—to tie Gaylord Perry for the lead among active major-league pitchers—Sutton, 12-8, struck out five and walked none.

Giants 4, Cubs 1

At San Francisco, Willie McCovey doubled twice and drove in a pair of runs to lead San Francisco to a 4-1 victory over slumping Chicago.

Winner Ed Halicki, 12-10, scattered 10 hits in pitching his fifth complete game of the season. It was the fifth loss in six games for Chicago.

Astros 7, Expos 2

At Houston, catcher Gary Carter's throwing error allowed two runs to score and Joe Ferguson hit a two-run home run in a five-run eighth inning as Houston beat Montreal, 7-2.

An Astro rookie left-hander, Floyd Bannister, gave up two runs in the first three innings as Tony Perez and Carter each hit a run-scoring double, but settled down to retire 15 of 16 batters through the seventh.

Baseball's Millionaires

The following table shows how baseball's major free agents are doing this season with their new clubs. The salaries are for varying lengths of contract and the figures are not official but are those reported at the time of signing.

PITCHERS

Player	Club	Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	BB	SO
Jim Hunter	Yankees	3.75 mil	9	7	0	4.41	41	50
Wayne Garland	Indians	2.30 mil	10	15	0	4.06	72	94
Don Gullett	Yankees	1.90 mil	10	3	0	3.95	59	31
Rollie Fingers	Padres	1.66 mil	8	5	26	2.83	31	95
Bill Campbell	Red Sox	1.05 mil	12	8	22	3.04	48	91
Doyle Alexander	Rangers	955,000	13	8	0	4.01	65	65

HITTERS

Player	Club	Salary	Avg.	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Reggie Jackson	Yankees	3.90 mil	.287	414	77	119	22	81
Joe Rudi*	Angels	3.09 mil	.264	242	48	64	13	53
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.87 mil	.287	429	64	123	13	45
Don Baylor	Angels	1.59 mil	.251	451	70	113	18	59
Gene Tenace	Padres	1.60 mil	.230	378	59	87	15	56
Dave Cash	Expos	1.56 mil	.288	514	75	148	0	37
Bobby Grich*	Angels	1.55 mil	.243	181	34	44	7	23
Sal Bando	Brewers	1.41 mil	.254	492	58	125	16	74
Bert Campaneris	Rangers	1.01 mil	.251	467	66	117	5	41

*Injured, out for season.

Patriots' Quarterback Nothing Right but Win

...RK, Aug. 29 (UPI).—...n may have complet...pass in the game, but found little else to ...t the New England ... yesterday after the ...-10 exhibition game ...inst the Pittsburgh ...overtime.

New England coach ...anks had not watch...g quarterback in dis... first half, Grogan ...re gotten his chance ...himself with a six...ying touchdown pass ...ucis with 14 seconds ...ation time.

...in't played so badly ...half, I wouldn't have ...in the second half," ...ks.

...th kicked a 32-yard ... the extra period to ...ngland its third vic... exhibition games. ...nished with 7 com... 25 attempts for 48 ... of his passes were

...28, Broncos 24

...Filbert Montgomery ...kickoff 90 yards for a ...o ignite a Philadel... ...ck in a 26-24 victory ...sly unbeaten Denver.

...ys 23, Colts 21

...era, who had missed ...ra point in his pro ... in the game, kicked ...eld goal as time ran ...Dallas a 23-21 victory ...ver.

...e gamble that failed ...Dallas in position for ...ning drive. The Colts ... first down on fourth ...t the Dallas 41-yard ...our minutes left to ...ver. Don McCauley ... and the Cowboys ...eir successful coun...

... 35, Chargers 7

...ks Ken Stabler and ...rected Oakland to a ...chdowns apiece and ... defense battered ...r Cliff Olander of ...as the Super Bowl ...olled to a 35-7 vic...

The Raiders allowed only four pass completions by San Diego and sacked Olander five times.

Lions 16, Seahawks 14

Detroit got a pair of second-quarter touchdowns from two rookies as Luther Blue scampered 69 yards on a punt return and Ricky Kane ran over from the one to lift the Lions to a 16-14 victory over Seattle.

The Lions blunted Seattle quarterback Jim Zorn's passing attack, picking off four passes, including three in the fourth quarter.

Chiefs 27, Rams 19

Tony Reed and Pat McNeil ran for fourth-quarter touchdowns as Kansas City used an opportunistic defense to upend Los Angeles, 27-19.

Redskins 13, Packers 9

Ken Anderson quarterbacked Cincinnati to four touchdowns in the opening half, two of the scores coming on passes as the Bengals rolled to a 33-9 triumph over St. Louis.

Jets 20, Saints 14

Reserve quarterback Matt Robinson hit tight end Richard Osborne on a 57-yard scoring pass to rally New York to a 20-14 victory over New Orleans.

With the score tied 7-7 in the third quarter, Robinson hit Osborne with a five-yard pass, and he carried it the 52 remaining yards down the right sideline for the score.

Falcons 30, Buccaneers 21

Allan Leavitt kicked a 26-yard field goal and backup quarterback June Jones scored on a one-yard run in the game's final minutes to lift Atlanta to a 30-21 victory over Tampa Bay.

Redskins 13, Packers 9

The Redkins survived 95 yards in penalties, a fumble and a Joe Theismann interception to prevail over Green Bay, 13-9.

Redskin errors included a fumble by Eddie Moss to set up the Packers' only touchdown, a costly holding penalty that nullified a 13-yard John Riggins touchdown and a dropped touchdown pass in the end zone by a rookie tight end, Reggie Haynes.

From Wire Dispatches

PRETORIA, Aug. 29.—The South African Springboks beat a selection of the rest of the world's finest rugby players, 45-24, before 68,000 spectators last weekend at the opening of Pretoria's Loftus Verfeld Stadium.

The halftime score was 22-12 in the home team's favor. The top scorer for the South Africans was flyhalf Robbie Blair, who kicked 21 points in penalties and conversions.

The international team, which had only two days' practice, comprised players from France, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Wales and Ireland.

The participation of foreign nationals in a sports contest in South Africa is likely to draw strong protests by African states and sporting bodies critical of South Africa's racial policies.

The Springboks finished with three goals, three tries and five penalty goals, to four tries by the international team.

The visitors' tries were scored by Jean-Luc Averous of France, who had two, Paul McLean of Australia and Andy Haden of New Zealand.

Springboks Beat Foreign All-Stars To Open Stadium

Orantes Gains, Connors Quits

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Third-seeded Manuel Orantes, the top surviving seeded player, breezed through a quarterfinal match at the U.S. Professional Tennis tournament yesterday, beating Ivan Molina, 6-4, 6-2.

In the other quarterfinal match at the Longwood Cricket Club, fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs defeated Dick Stockton, 6-4, 6-2.

Orantes, making a strong recovery after undergoing arm surgery in July, has won eight straight sets in the tournament since losing the first set in an opening-round victory over John Lloyd.

Wojtek Fibak drew a bye into the semifinals when top-seeded Jimmy Connors had to withdraw from the tournament because of a back injury.

Morocco Wins in Tennis

CASABLANCA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Morocco completed a 5-0 victory over Turkey yesterday in their first-round Davis Cup tennis match here. Morocco will play Norway in the second round here on Sept. 15.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	78	59	.609	—
Pittsburgh	78	55	.586	3 1/2
Chicago	70	58	.547	8
St. Louis	71	59	.546	8
Montreal	59	70	.457	19 1/2
New York	51	78	.395	27 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	78	52	.600	—
Cincinnati	70	61	.534	8 1/2
Houston	62	69	.473	16 1/2
San Fran.	61	71	.462	18
San Diego	56	76	.424	23
Atlanta	48	81	.372	29 1/2

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 6, New York 4.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 0.
Houston 7, Montreal 2.
Pittsburgh 10, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 11, St. Louis 0.
San Francisco 4, Chicago 1.

Monday's Games

Atlanta at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Montreal.
St. Louis at San Diego.
Chicago at Los Angeles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	77	52	.597	—
Boston	74	53	.583	2
Baltimore	72	55	.567	4
Detroit	61	67	.477	15 1/2
Cleveland	60	69	.465	17
Milwaukee	57	73	.422	22
Toronto	45	82	.354	31

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	75	52	.591	—
Chicago	72	55	.567	3
Texas	72	57	.558	4
Minnesota	73	58	.557	4
California	61	65	.484	13 1/2
Oakland	50	77	.394	25
Seattle	42	81	.391	26

Sunday's Results

Oakland 6, Toronto 2.
Detroit 12, California 2.
Boston 6, Minnesota 5.
New York 1, Texas 0.
Cleveland 10, Seattle 6.
Kansas City 5, Baltimore 0.
Milwaukee 10, Chicago 1.

Monday's Games

Kansas City at New York.
Toronto at Minnesota, 2.
Oakland at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
California at Baltimore.

Lauda to Leave Ferrari Oct. 30

MARANELLO, Italy, Aug. 29 (AP).—Niki Lauda will leave Ferrari at the end of the current season, the Italian racing team announced today. A brief statement said that Lauda will end his four-year affiliation Oct. 30.

The Austrian driver, world champion two years ago, was seriously burned in a crash in West Germany last year but has come back to lead the current standings by 21 points. He won the Dutch Grand Prix yesterday.

The announcement followed rumors that the 28-year-old Lauda would leave Ferrari to race for Brabham next season.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 002 000 002—4 12 0
Atlanta ..... 100 020 12x—6 8 0
Espinos., Lockwood (7) and Hodges; Solomon, Campbell (9) and Nolan. W—Solomon, 4-5. L—Espinosa, 6-11. HR—Henderson (9), Office (4).

Philadelphia ... 000 000 000—0 7 1
Cincinnati ..... 42* 200 00x—9 10 0
Lerch, Brusstar (2), Reed (5), Garber (7) and Boone; Moskau (4-4) and Bench. L—Lerch, 7-4. HR—Foster (43).

Montreal ..... 101 000 000—2 6 4
Houston ..... 000 000 20x—2 9 0
Rogers, McEnaney (8) and Carter; Bannister, McLaughlin (9) and Ferguson. W—Bannister, 5-7. L—Rogers, 14-13. HR—Ferguson (16).

Pittsburgh ..... 203 020 003—10 12 1
San Diego ..... 000 100 000— 1 7 6
Rooker (11-5) and Dyer; Shirley, Griffin (4), Wehrmeister (6), Sawyer (8) and Roberts. L—Shirley, 8-16. HR—Gonzalez (4).

St. Louis ..... 000 000 000— 0 6 1
Los Angeles ... 010 110 71x—11 17 0
Forsch, Carroll (7), Underwood (7) and Rader; Sutton (12-8) and Oates. L—Forsch, 10-6. HR—Garvey (28).

Chicago ..... 010 000 000—1 10 0
San Fran. ..... 003 100 00x—4 10 0
Roberts, Broberg (4), Lamp (7) and Mitterwald; Halicki (12-10) and Alexander. L—Roberts, 6-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 010 001 112—6 7 0
Toronto ..... 000 100 100—2 6 0
Blue (13-15) and Hosley; Clancy, Johnson (9) and Cerone. L—Clancy, 2-5. HR—Ault (11), Page (14).

California ..... 203 004 000— 9 11 2
Detroit ..... 102 151 11x—12 14 1
Nolan, Barlow (5), Miller (5) and Humphrey; Sykes, Grilli (3), Taylor (6), Crawford (8), Foucault (6) and May. W—Foucault, 5-5. L—Miller, 5-6. HR—Beads (33), Rodriguez (3), Thompson (26).

Minnesota ..... 001 040 000—5 12 1
Boston ..... 121 001 10x—6 11 0
Goltz, Schueler (7), Burgmeier (8) and Wynegar; Jenkins, Cleveland (5), Paxton (5), Campbell (9) and Montgomery. W—Paxton, 7-4. L—Schueler, 6-6. HR—Montgomery (2), Rice (25).

Texas ..... 000 000 000—0 2 1
New York ..... 000 001 00x—1 2 0
D. Ellis (7-11) and Sundberg, Guidry (21-6) and Munson.

Seattle ..... 000 110 103— 6 11 0
Cleveland ..... 300 150 01x—10 11 0
Abbott, Larson (8), Kekich (6) and Cox; Bibby, Monge (8) Andersen (8), Hood (9) and Kendall. W—Bibby, 11-10. L—Abbott, 10-10. HR—Canty (12), Pruitt (2).

Kansas City ... 000 212 003—7 10 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Hassler, Bird (7) and Wathan; Grimsley, McGregor (6) and Skaggs. W—Hassler, 7-5. L—Grimsley, 12-7. HR—Wathan (2).

Milwaukee ..... 420 100 210—10 16 0
Chicago ..... 000 001 000— 1 6 0
Sorensen (5-7) and Moore; Wood, Johnson (1), Kirkwood (7) and Eeelan. L—Wood, 6-7. HR—Bando (15), Money (22), Soderholm (21).

Pronk Wins Cycle Race

HEERLERHEIDE, the Netherlands, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Bert Pronk won the Tour of Holland professional cycling race here last weekend, beating Sean Kelly in the overall classification by six seconds.

A Remembrance, as Brock Closes In

Cobb Owned the Right of Way

"I sometimes have second thoughts about breaking this record. I feel like getting to 892 and stopping, so when somebody asks who was the best base stealer, people will say, 'Brock and Cobb.' 'Brock' probably wouldn't mean very much but 'Cobb' would mean a lot."

—Lou Brock.

By Ted Green

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—If the baseball shoe were on the other foot, rest assured Ty Cobb would have no qualms about breaking Lou Brock's record. Had they been contemporaries, Cobb might have even tried to break his jaw.

Brock, the St. Louis Cardinals' 38-year-old outfielder who's just 90 feet away from No. 892 and another 90 away from a bit of baseball blasphemy since the standard has stood for half a century, might reconsider his words if he knew Cobb once said:

"If a baseman stood where he had no business and got hurt, that was his fault. I'd cut the heart out of my best friend if he ever tried to block the road. When the right of way belonged to me I took it—spikes first."

Now that Brock, a onetime junior-high math teacher, a successful businessman and one of the game's best-liked players, is on the brink of running past Cobb, what better time to look at a man whose milestone was never as assailable as his character, a man many regard as the best all-around player of all time, the man to whom others most often are compared.

From the Old School

Tyrus Raymond Cobb was a Georgian hellcat from the old school of cutthroat baseball. Books and articles about him, and interviews with contemporaries, indicate that life to him was a war, winner take all. He had no mercy on himself or anyone else. When he ran, which was often, there was blood in his eyes and sometimes on the basepaths.

By all accounts he was baseball's first angry man, the tyrant of the Tigers: humorless, hated, feared and frightening.

He played from 1905 to 1928, when he retired at age 42 after batting .323. While his feats and unorthodox, swashbuckling style may be all but lost in antiquity, his statistics insure him a permanent place in the record book and in folklore.

In 24 seasons he averaged .367. From 1910 through 1913 he averaged .403. He hit over .400 not once or twice, but three times. He won the American League batting title 9 straight years and 12 times in all. He stole more bases, scored more runs (2,244), made more hits (4,191) and played more games (3,032) than anyone.

While batting .380 routinely, he kept the whole league off balance with a tongue that was as sharp as the spikes he aimed at infielders' beltbuckles.

Taunts for All

He was as likely to scream at a struggling teammate, "Why don't you get a tin cup and a batch of pencils?" as he was to taunt well-known rivals, "Get out of my way, busher. I'm a better ballplayer now than you'll ever be." Early on, that was his favorite line. He was 18 years old.

He once grabbed for the throat of a roommate who, just one time, had used the bathtub before him.

"Are you crazy?" the roommate said. "Making a fuss like that just because I was first in the tub today. And for the first time, too."

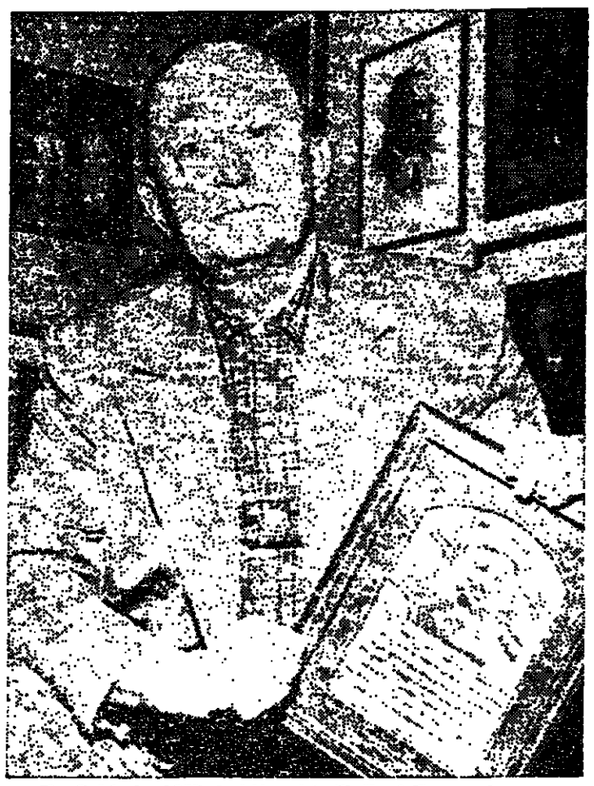
"Don't you understand?" Cobb said almost pleadingly. "I just got to be first—all the time."

More than 10 years after he retired as baseball's first genuine millionaire (he was a shrewd businessman who hit it big in the stock market), Cobb was shooting the breeze with Nig Clarke, a crusty catcher. Clarke was bragging that his hands were so fast umpires would call runners out even though he didn't actually tag them.

"Gosh, Ty," Clarke said, "there must have been at least a dozen times when I missed you and you were called out."

Without warning, Cobb leaped at Clarke. "What!" he shrieked. "You cost me 12 runs I had earned?" It took three men to pull Cobb off. He was in his 50s.

Cobb practiced sliding for hours in an improvised sandpit, until blood soaked through his pantlegs. He wore leaded shoes during spring training to strengthen his calves and thighs. If he thought a pitcher had tried to bean him, he invariably bunted the next pitch down the first-base line, hoping for a high-speed collision. He once egged a burly teammate into a fistfight, then let the man beat him to a pulp. "All he had to say was 'nuff,'" the teammate said, "but he never did."



Ty Cobb, in 1957, holding his Hall of Fame plaque.

Philadelphia Threat

The day after he spiked Philadelphia's Frank (Home Run) Baker in a famous incident in 1910, Cobb received an unsigned letter: "Ty Cobb . . . If you play against Philadelphia again, you will be shot from one of the buildings outside the park. Let's see if you are game enough to play in the next series. If you do, you are done."

Cobb played in Philadelphia.

The controversy over his sliding (the classic picture shows him in midair, front foot high, spikes gleaming) lasted long after he had stolen his 892d and last base.

"No one believes me," he once said, "but I never went out of my way to cut down a man with my spikes . . . Don't let anyone tell you I was a dirty ballplayer. When you're on those basepaths, you've got to protect yourself. If any player had learned I could be scared, I would have lasted two years in the league, not 24.

"But as for those stories I went around spiking people, that's a lot of nonsense. Anyway, did you ever hear about Cobb getting spiked? Look." He rolled up his pantleg to reveal his battle scars.

"Of course, I never before admitted any of these. There was never any sense in tipping off the opposition on how damaged I was."

Two Different Players

Everything Cobb was made him diametrically different from Brock, who quietly and professionally has been swiping bases for 13 seasons until he is now about to wipe Cobb's name off the top of the list.

Some people naturally clamor for comparisons. Let it simply be said they are pointless. There are too many variables. It's conceivable that the level of competition in the early 1900s was only comparable to Triple-A ball today.

All that can be said with certainty is that Cobb was a quick, daring baserunner while Brock (a few years ago, anyway) was probably faster but more methodical. He literally has stealing down to a science, computing the time it takes to run to second, the time for the pitch to reach home and for the catcher's throw to reach second, and so on.

Cobb simply took a lead and took off recklessly; sometimes he gave the battery a break by announcing on which pitch he was stealing. Doing it that way, Cobb stole 96 times one season, the record until Maury Wills's 104. Brock subsequently raised that to 118 in 1974.

If Cobb and Brock switched eras and uniforms, they both would have stolen a lot of bases.

Not at the Top

But in the other phases of the game, Brock is not to this era what Cobb was to his.

He pushed, pulled or punched the ball seemingly wherever he wanted. Although he rarely swung for distance, he still led the league in homers with nine in 1909. When everyone was ballyhooing the arrival of a slugger named Babe Ruth Cobb said hitting homers was not so tough and to prove it he hit five in two days. It would have been seven had two line drives not ricocheted for doubles off an overhanging pavilion roof in right field.

Shortly before his death he was asked what he would hit against modern pitchers.

"I guess about .300," he said.

Is that all?

"Well," he said, "you must remember I'm 73."

© Los Angeles Times.

The Pressure Begins to Show

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 29 (AP).—Unable to steal a base in Los Angeles during the weekend, Lou Brock plays in San Diego tonight, still one away from Ty Cobb's record of 892 career stolen bases.

After stealing two bases against San Francisco last Thursday, Brock hit a dry spell in Los Angeles, going 0-for-11 and reaching base only once—with a runner ahead of him on second—in the St. Louis Cardinals' three losses to the Dodgers.

Although Brock said earlier that he felt no tension as he neared the record Cobb called his greatest, the Cardinal lefthielder was uncharacteristically moody following the 11-0 loss to Los Angeles yesterday.

Brock went 0-for-3, then was ejected from the game in the eighth inning as the result of a run-in with the home-plate umpire. The dispute came after a called first strike.

"That's not Lou Brock," commented Los Angeles pitcher Don Sutton, who said the pressure of constant interviews and attention might be taking its toll on Brock.

Asked if he were getting frustrated about the record, Brock said after the game, "No. I've got all year to do it. I said I'd like to get it here, but I didn't say I must get it here."

Ripley's—Believe It or Not!



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Art Buchwald

The Last Ditch Battle

WASHINGTON—*Americans* haven't had a good "gut" foreign issue in several years. Finally one has come along that will divide brother against brother, family against family, conservative against liberal, hardhat against student, and Sen. Strom Thurmond against President Jimmy Carter.



Buchwald

The issue, of course, is the Panama Canal and the battle has started already. I was in the Purple Onion Bar the other *night when the* issue erupted after the seven o'clock news.

"Dammit," said Planter, "if the Panamanians want the canal they're going to have to fight for it."

Ellstrom said, "Let them have the bloody ditch. The only thing it's good for anymore is sailboats."

Planter got red in the face. "How can you say that and call yourself an American? We bought it, we paid for it and we died for it."

"That's how much you know about it," Ellstrom said. "We stole it from Colombia and forced the Panamanians to sign a treaty they wanted no part of."

You could see Planter was getting *mad.* "You didn't learn that in no American school. You must have read it in some Commie paper. The Panama Canal was built with American blood. Twenty thousand of our boys died *to join the Atlantic and Pacific* Oceans."

"They weren't American boys," said Ellstrom. "They were mostly West Indians hired to do the dirty work. All we put up was our know-how and money. It ain't worth fighting about."

Planter rolled up his sleeves. "Well, I'm ready to fight about it. We were given the Panama Canal in perpetuity. That means for life or forever, whichever comes first."

McCarthy, the bartender, said, "Let's have no fighting in here about the canal. You want to fight about it you buy a ticket to the Canal Zone and slug it out there."

Someone tried to bring up the Washington Redskins, but Planter wouldn't be deterred. He turned to Ellstrom. "How can you sleep at night knowing some banana republic is occupying our canal?"

"Very easily," Ellstrom said. "If you would read up on it you'd realize nothing of value can go through it anymore. Our aircraft carriers are too big for it, and most oil tankers can't get into it. All we're doing is supporting a bunch of Americans in the zone who are living the life of Reilly."

Ellstrom didn't realize it, but Reilly was in the bar. "What's that? Who's living my life in Panama?"

"The Americans who work down there," Ellstrom said.

"Well, it can't be much of a life," Reilly laughed. "Would anybody like to buy me a beer?"

"Giving up the Panama Canal is nothing to laugh at," Planter said. "I say if the Panamanians try to take the canal from us we should drop the bomb on them."

McCarthy, the bartender, said, "That wouldn't be a bad idea. At least it would widen it enough for American ships to get through."

Ellstrom stuck to his guns. "I'm not about to go to war over Panama."

Planter said, "Well, you might not be, but there are millions of Americans who are. Teddy Roosevelt must be turning over in his grave now, knowing that the President of the United States is going to give away the greatest man-made body of water in *the world."*

I didn't want to get into the discussion, but I couldn't help myself. "I suggested a compromise some time back. And that is we fill the canal with dirt and give it back to the Panamanians just the way we found it. Would that satisfy both of you?"

Ellstrom sipped his drink and said, "I couldn't care less."

We all turned to Planter for his reaction. "I might go for it, but I'll have to check it out with Ronald Reagan first."

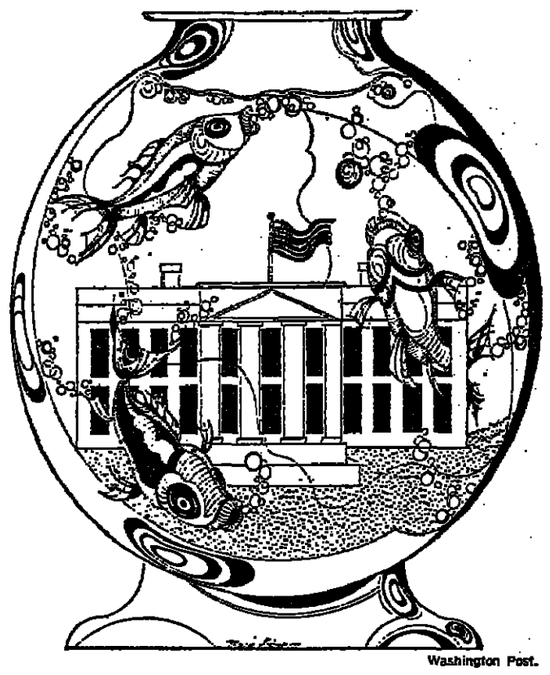
Cancer, Sterility Laid to Chemical

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP). —The Environmental Defense Fund has asked that a widely used chemical, traces of which have been found in wheat, gasoline and some fruits, be barred from further use on ground that it has caused cancer, sperm damage and birth defects in tests on animals.

The chemical, ethylene dibromide (EDB), is a close cousin of a pesticide linked to more than 72 cases of sterility in male chemical workers. It is manufactured at one of the plants where sterility has been documented. EDB is used as a substitute for this pesticide, dibromochloropropane, known as DBCP. But EDB is more widely used than DBCP, both as a soil fumigant and as an anti-knock additive in gasoline, and it has produced far more severe health damage in tests on mice, bulls and chickens.

Living in the White House Fish Bowl

By Michael Kernan



Washington Post.

WASHINGTON (WP). — In Franklin D. Roosevelt's early years as president, his small grandchildren Buzzie and Sistie Dall lived on the third floor of the White House. Sometimes they could hear the band playing downstairs. They would have sedate birthday parties with ice cream and cake and creamed chicken and guests they didn't always know very well.

The press would report the parties afterward from hearsay.

Once in 1934 a reporter broke through the security when the Dall children were vacationing on Plum Island in Wisconsin and got an interview with 7-*year-old Sistie. She liked to* swim, she said. This information was copyrighted by a wire service and sent around the world.

The same year, in another copyrighted exclusive, she was quoted by "her faithful colored nurse" as wanting to be called by her right name, Eleanor. "They weren't names that other *folks were to call us . . ."*

To this day, whenever Mrs. Van H. Seagraves, now 50, turns up in the news, she is referred to as Sistie.

The president's family has always been more or less public property. But since television, and especially since the cult of celebrity flowered in this country, life for anyone residing in *the White House has become* grotesque.

"There's no way to satisfy the insatiable appetite of a growing industry like the press," commented Elizabeth Carpenter, a Washington hand for 34 years and for six years press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson.

When Lynda Bird Johnson was married to Capt. Charles Robb in 1967, the first White House wedding of a president's daughter in 53 years, the press went out of its mind. Someone had to know how many raisins were in the wedding cake. Did she dye her hair? And "from the minute she walked down the aisle," as Miss Carpenter put it, "people were asking if she was pregnant yet."

The year before, at the wedding of her younger sister, Luci, there was a terrific to-do over the bride wearing Cuban heels.

Lynda and Luci Johnson would go to sleep hearing the anti-war marchers outside chanting ugly things about their father all through the night.

Margaret Truman's debut as a singer created an uproar all out of proportion, though as she now says, "That had its advantages as well as its disadvantages."

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, who left the White House two administrations ago, still has to listen to public accusations that she acts "too restrained" or has some other personality defect. When she and her husband, David, go looking for a house, not only is the fact reported, but readers are treated to the unsolicited remark that the "poor dears are confined to the $150,000 range."

Of course, White House families have always been news. Even their pets have been of such avid interest that Margaret Truman wrote a book about them. When Alice Roosevelt, Theodore's daughter, smoked in public there was a terrific outcry. But that was perhaps a sign of the times.

Today, with more than 1,600 people holding White House press credentials, nothing is too trivial for the press and the pop culture which it increasingly serves and which has systematically trivialized human *feeling via serials and situation* comedies, both televised and written.

The First Family has become soap opera. Chip and Caron Carter fail to hold hands a few times, and the whole nation rises to its feet, aghast.

"The people in the White House are real people," Lynda Dobb says, "even though some*body wants to make them into* cardboard figures."

At the same time that the coverage has increased, it is true, the presidential families have become more active, often viewing themselves as quasi-public figures. Possibly as a form of vaccination, the White House has taken to issuing its own bulletins about the family's activities. It is a way of fighting back. This practice reached a peak of sorts when 9-year-old Amy Carter's doings were reported to the press corps.

First Ladies used to spend their time crocheting on the second floor or cutting ribbons, Miss Carpenter observed, but now there are many opportunities for helping to spotlight an issue.

"The First Lady is an unpaid public servant," Lady Bird Johnson once said, "elected by one person: her husband."

The fascination with the president's family may have risen from an obsessive concern for the physical health of the president himself. This in turn, Miss Carpenter speculated, may stem from Roosevelt's death in Georgia and the fury of the press at being caught out in left field and at not having had a glimmer of his failing health during his fourth election campaign.

From then on, every time a president coughed it was news. Press secretaries were careful to give the public every scrap of information it could stand, right down to the quality of the great man's bowel movements. We *have all learned a lot of med*icine in the past few years, from Eisenhower's ileitis and Johnson's gall bladder to Betty Ford's mastectomy and Rosalynn Carter's minor gynecological surgery.

Is there a solution? Not really.

"There used to be limits, but there aren't any more. It's that address," Miss Carpenter said. "People identify with the First Family. Nobody who lives there really wants it, but it's very hard to avoid. They would be exposed anyway, but it's always safer for the First Family to have some mission of good works, something purposeful. To give the press something to talk about besides a hairdo.

"It seems to me there should be some guidelines, like is the public interest concerned, and does the news have impact on the job of the elected official."

For Margaret Truman Daniel, the problem was minimized by the closeness of her family. She and her parents would talk about the latest invasion of their privacy and in most cases could laugh and forget it.

"I grew up in a small town," she said, "where everyone knew your business, so I was used to it. For me the worst thing about the White House life was the fact that I was there. I wanted to get out on my own, on my career."

As for the Secret Service men, they weren't so ubiquitous then. They would go with her on concert tours but not on dates.

"If my date couldn't take care of the situation, I'd say forget it—and forget him. I guess the family was more nervous after the assassination attempt on my father at Blair House. But we didn't mind the Secret Service. They were pleasant men."

One thing: She never opens a door unless she knows who's on the other side. She learned that when she was dressing for Roosevelt's funeral and went to the door in her slip.

One other thing: While Mrs. Daniel isn't particularly interested in having her own children get into politics, she herself has joined the media. Her husband, Clifton Daniel jr., is associate editor of The New York Times, and she has become a TV-radio celebrity as well as an author. ("I'm good at interviews," she said. "I can think of a lot of questions.")

Curious. Anna Roosevelt married a newspaperman, too. And David Eisenhower has been a sports columnist; Carolyn Kennedy was a newspaper copy aide; Lynda Robb writes for a magazine; Luci Nugent's husband is a cable television executive; Lady Bird Johnson has her television stations; Julie Eisenhower writes articles and *books and appears on TV; Susan* Ford is a photojournalist; Jack Ford is with Rolling Stone. Curious.

PEOPLE: *Speculation Mounts That Pope Will Resign*

Pope Paul VI will be 80 years old next month and speculation is mounting that he may become the first pontiff in modern history to resign, Paul Hofmann of The New York Times reports from Castel Gandolfo, Italy, the Pope's summer residence. Bishops and priests from all over the world who conduct groups of pilgrims to Castel Gandolfo each Wednesday and Sunday to let them catch a glimpse of the Pope also scrutinize his appearance and try to read between the lines of speeches for clues to his state of health and mood, Hofmann says. Pope Paul is known to be suffering from various ailments and he seemed to lend credence to the persistent rumors about his health in a speech Aug. 15 when he said: "I see the threshold of the hereafter approaching."

* * *

The only black musician to be a member of the New York Philharmonic in its 133-year history has resigned, saying that he was "simply tired of being a symbol." Sanford Allen, 38, a violinist who joined the orchestra in 1962, called the orchestra "a closed shop" but said that he did not mean to single out the Philharmonic for blame in not hiring blacks. "It's part of a national social problem," he said. Allen said that because so few black musicians have been trained as symphony players, the number who make it into major orchestras is small. "With so few blacks being trained, they start from a small numerical base and their chances fade away to almost zero," he said. His resignation came as the orchestra prepared to begin a "Black Composers Week" Monday night featuring Allen as soloist in Roque Codero's violin concerto. He plans a year's sabbatical and then a try at being a free-lance concert player and recording musician.

* * *

The first book that is likely to appear on President Carter's surprise nominee for director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Johnson jr., will be written by Robert F. Kennedy jr., son of the late attorney general and senator from New York. "It was almost a book about Gov. George Wallace," Kennedy, 23, said at the Florida home of his grandmother, Rose Kennedy. He is polishing the manuscript in his "best working time"—midnight until dawn. "I went down South to write about Wallace, but I found out, basically, it was Frank Johnson who was running the state of Alabama. I realized after doing preliminary research that Johnson was the real subject and the more influential and exciting personality." The untitled book, which will be published by G.P. Putnam and Sons late next spring, started out as an honors thesis for his BA degree last



Pope Paul V
. . . t

year at Harvard when he majored in American literature. How the do on the marketpla to be seen. How di a thesis at Harvard? mark it as such. Th a three or four-page c On the basis of that, plus"—Harvardese for honors.

* * *

Sen. Hubert Hum covering from surgery closed inoperable c "thrilled" Saturday football players came hospital spokesman Eller, Jim Marshall Page of the Minnes presented the former dent with the game b team's 33-7 exhibitio tory Friday night ove Dolphins. Sen. Hun watched the game o from his hospital bed. players, who spent s than five minutes in t room at University o Hospital, had autog football. An operati showed that Sen. Hu an inoperable pelvic The Minnesota Dem expected to be releas hospital soon. He home to Waverly, Mi valesce before returni ington and his Senat ter Labor Day. He w chemotherapy treatm

* * *

Actor Dan Dailey w as "resting comfort hospital in Chapel H ter breaking a hip in fall at a Raleigh din Dailey, 62, was in t no surgery has been hospital spokesman actor fell during a n formance Thursday c Couple."

—SAMUEL

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